# Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

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set apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of prayer and preaching. But inasmuch as temporalities are necessarily connected with this spiritual work, there should be special agents for that kind of work, appropriately chosen from the laity.

In the sixth chapter of Acts we are told, " When the number of the disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the He- commands of the ancient decalogue. Slavery is covbrews, because their widows were neglected in the etousness and idolatry in their worst conceivable daily ministration. Then the twelve called the mul- forms. There is not a slave State, county, town or titude of the disciples unto them, and said, It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and ted, and where the name of God is not hourly proserve tables. Whereupon, brethren, look ye out faned, both of set purpose, and as a legitimate and among you seven men of honest report, full of the unavoidable consequence of the "institution" itself. Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. But we will give ourselves continually large proportion of a certain class of slave children to prayer and the ministry of the word." Here is a can obey the divine injunction, "Honor thy father." utiful instance of lay co-operation in the infancy

Lay representation implies the further idea of persons specially chosen to represent the laity in the Acts we have an account of a council held by the apos- side of Mason and Dixon's line to disprove our aftles on occasion of the question whether the Gentile converts must be circumcised. It was a question of ever color, clime or nation, as property, is a highgreat importance to the church, and hence it was im- handed thief and an outrageous robber in the sight of portant that the church should be largely repreboth lay co operation and lay representation. It is de- round the eternal throne, or even Him who sits there lightful to observe how beautifully the laymen of the on. No edicts or enactments of state or national churches at Antioch and Jerusalem united with the legislature, of republic or of monarchy, can make apostles and elders in the first great council of the them such. Never can we concede the right of man's Christian church, and how honorably and distinctly property in man until the so-called proprietor can the laymen are mentioned as having an equal voice show us a bill of sale from Him who " of one blood and an equal interest with the apostles and elders. After the discussions were all closed, it is said in the Nor can we allow the legality of even such a bill, twenty-second and following verses, "Then pleased until with our own eyes we have seen it properly reit the apostles and elders, with the whole church, ceipted, bearing as its signature of receipt the name [represented there by its laymen,] to send chosen of God the Father, countersigned by God the Son, men [laymen] of their own company to Antioch with and endorsed by God the Holy Ghost, and sealed Paul and Barnabas; namely, Judas surnamed Bar with the royal signet of the high court of heaven. No sabas, and Silas, chief men among the brethren [Le. country, no clime, no circumstances, no legislative chief laymen among the laity]; and they wrote let- enactments, or whatever else can convert wrong into ters by them after this manner: The apostles and right, transform vice into virtue, or change injustice elders and brethren [of the laity] send greeting unto the brethren which are of the Gentiles in Antioch undiluted crime. It is an unmitigated outrage upon and Syria and Cilicia. Forasmuch as we have heard an unoffending people. From Alpha to Omega, it is that certain which went out from us have troubled a villainy of infernal dye. Slavery is the foulest sin you with words subverting your souls, saying, ye must ever committed by man or demon,—save and except e circumcised, and keep the law, to whom we gave that far blacker crime of manufacturing and selling no such commandment; it seemed good unto us the drunkard's drink. being assembled [ministers and laymen] with one accord to send chosen men [laymen] unto you with legalized or unlegalized, whether within the republic

No attentive reader can fail to see in this inspired account of this most memorable council of the primitive church, how beautifully lay co-operation and lay representation harmonized with the anostolic and presbyterial functions in establishing those fundamental principles and rules for the guidance of the

In the early history of Methodism, lay co-operation was at once invoked and made use of. Mr. Wesley could not organize the first class meeting without appointing a layman as his sub-pastor, to take care of the little flock of God during his absence. When the little flock grew so that private houses could no longer hold them, and a preaching house must be built, involving the collection and expenditure of money, then still further co-operation of the laity was found necessary, and Mr. Wesley did not hesitate to call into action another class of laymen, whom he called stewards, who were entrusted with the financial affairs of his infant societies. He soon advanced still another step in lay co-operation, and employed Thomas Maxfield, layman though he was, as a helper in the great work of preaching the gospel. All this admirable system of lay co-operation was in an early period of our history transferred to American Meth-

While we have been swift and most wisely so, to use lay co-operation, we have been very slow to use lay representation. The fact is, that the great Head of the church has so favored us during all the century of our existence, thus far, with so wise and devout a pastorate, under the wise prudential regulations left us by Mr. Wesley, that the church has not very much felt the need of lay representation. For the last few years, however, the conviction has seized many of our wisest and best men that the time has fully come when we should avail ourselves of the aid of our brethren of the laity, both in the Annual and General Conferences. This conviction ripened into action at our last General Conference, and the door was kindly opened, and the brethren of the ministry said to the laity : "Brethren, you may come in." The exact words of the General Conference are as follows: " We hereby approve of the introduction of lay representation into this body, when it shall be ascer-

The door being thus opened, our excellent laymen have proceeded to vote in many places on the invitation of the General Conference. Some have accepted, others have declined it. But the large major ity have preferred to stand entirely silent. Not that they have no interest or concern in this matter, but rather, as we think, there is a fear that, like Uzziah. they may touch "the Ark of God," and hence they refrain even from discussing the subject, and with a noble unselfishness they say, "We are satisfied; let things remain as they are."

But our brethren need apprehend no danger to the Ark of God from lay representation. They be hopes of my young life." brethren with us in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. They share with us in labors and sacrifices, why not share with us in our councils? Our impression is therefore that our brethren of the laity should be kindly taken by the hand, and not only invited, but lovingly compelled to come in. They ought to come in. And they ought not to decline. We have got along very well in the past, it is true, with their co-operation alone; but the time has now come when we need their counsels and their superior business talents in carrying forward the enterprises of the church. We entirely accord with the sentiment of Bishop Simpson, "that the church would be more efficient if the laity were more closely identified with its

We would therefore respectfully submit for adoption the following resolutions:

districts be and hereby are authorized to elect five districts be and hereby are authorized to elect five delegates from among the lay members on each district, to sit with this Conference at its next session, and participate in speaking and voting on all matters relating to the temporal economy of the church. Whereas a small proportion only of the circuits and stations have voted on the question of lay rep-

Resolved, That we are in favor of lay representation in the General Conference.

Resolved, That the District Stewards in the severa

THE SUM OF VILLANIES," EXTRACT FROM REV. R. DONKERSLEY'S NATIONAL

itself a violation of each and every one of the ten plantation, where the Sabbath is not openly desecra-For it cannot be expected that those white-skinned fathers who starve, whip and lacerate their own semi-sable sons and daughters, can command the affection and reverence of their unfortunate but unofcouncils of the church. In the fifteenth chapter of fending offspring. And we defy any man on either firmation that he who holds a human being of whatheaven, earth and hell, even though he may have ented. Hence we find not only the apostles present, paid his thousands of gold and silver for such immorbut also the elders and the brethren. The laity were tal being. The human race are no more articles of called in to consult upon this question. Here was merchandize than are that angelic throng who sur-

hath made all nations that dwell upon the earth.'

My hatred and detestation of slavery, whether our beloved [ministers] Barnabas and Paul, men that or under the monarchy, is a deep rooted, intensified, have hazarded their lives for the name of our Lord earnestly cherished, lifelong feeling. It is an essen-Jesus Christ. We have sent, therefore, Judas and tial component and inseparable part of my very Silas [beloved laymen], who shall also tell you the same being,—physical, intellectual and moral, political things by mouth. For it seemed good unto the Holy social and religious. This hatred of slavery is a feel-Ghost and to us [apostles, elders and laymen] to lay ing I love to cherish. It is a means of grace to me. upon you no greater burdens than these necessary It does my very soul good to "nurse my wrath and things: that ye abstam from meats offered to idols, keep it warm." By the help of God, by the grace of and from blood, and from things strangled, and from our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the aid of the Holy fornication; from which, if ye keep yourselves, ye Spirit, I will hate slavery, preach against slavery, pray against slavery, fight slavery, and ahathematize this infernal berbarism shall have sunken to its own native hell. If slavery does not die until I go to eaven I will cherish my hatred of it after I get there.

"I'll hate this slavery while I've breath,
And when my voice is lost in death,
Hate shall employ my nobler powers;
My days of hate shall ne'er be past,
While life and thought, and being last,
Or immortality endures."

Please excuse our new version of Dr. Watts. No man of common sense and of common honesty, ttributed the present sad and unhappy condition of things in our land to any other cause than that of slavery. This is its one, sole cause. Should our Southern foes and our northern traitors, combined, succeed in overthrowing this Government, (but thank God they never will,) then the proud, arrogant and hated monarchies of Europe will "make the welkin ring with a "three times three" a thousand times repeat ed in honor of American slavery. Should the true friends of equal rights for universal man be defeated in this terrible struggle, then the ingushing tide of civilization, of civil and religious liberty, will be rolled back at least one whole century. Aristocratic tyrants will regird themselves for a long demonish reign. With firmer grasp than ever will they seize their sceptres, and the masses will be made to feel more terribly than ever the severe rigor from which they had well nigh escaped.

Every dollar of the one thousand millions of national debt now hanging like a terrible incubus upon the loyal States of this republic, has been heaped upon us by slavery. Upon each one of the thousands of distant graves where lie entombed the mortal remains of our noble, patriotic young men, might appropriately be inscribed, "Slavery dug my grave." The tens of thousands of dissevered limbs and weatherbleached bones strewn over the numerous battlefields, might truthfully be labeled, "The doings of slavery." In front of every military and naval hospital-on either side of Mason and Dixon's line throughout this whole land, it would be proper and truthful to have engraven, " Erected by slavery.' Upon the coverlet of every sick and wounded soldier indignant woman's trembling fingers might trace with crimson thread, "Slavery flung him on this bed of pain and death." The expiring words of every dying soldier are, "Slavery has murdered me." From within the tens of thousands of desolated homes there comes forth,-from bereaved parents, from widowed wives, from brotherless sisters, from orphaned children, from once betrothed but now frantic maidens, the sad lamentation, the heart-rending cry, the fearfully indignant accusation, "Slavery, thou hast mur-dered my beloved boy." "Slavery, thou hast slain my dearest self." "Slavery, thou hast robbed me of my kind and affectionate father." "Slavery, thou hast destroyed my noble and idolized brother." "Slavery, thou hast blasted, forever blasted, the most joyour

Call me an abolitionist, if you please, I gratefully accept the cognomen as a title of honor. If it suit your pleasure better, give me the additional dub of black abolitionist. This added adjective only augments my gratitude, for it gives additional lustre to the lesser title of honor. Call me anything you please so that you do not speak of me as an apologist for and a defender of one of the two foulest brats of hell

that ever yet walked this earth. Some months ago, Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, i the course of an address delivered at the meeting of American Tract Society of Boston, made the follo ing remarks: "Slaveholding, that is, holding men and women in bondage, is a crime. Slavery ought to be abolished; slavery must be abolished; slavery can be abolished; slavery shall be abolished; slavery will be abolished by this war. If to believe that and to work for it is abolitionism, then I am an abolitionist." Quoting from a south-side clergyman who argued hat slavery is a divine institution, "Yes," said the Doctor, "as hell is a divine institution, and destined. hope, to go to the devil with the close of this war. Much as I love this the land of my adoption and there is no man on this grand and broad do it more purely, more fervently, I would not have

fervent prayer is, and ever shall be, " Let slavery follow its twin brother Judas to their own place." And let all the people say " Amen !"

A LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Corinth, Miss., April 23, 1863. he readers of Zion's Herald to hear from me and war. It will be seen by the date of this that I am in the enemy's land, where on October 3d the State from rebel raids by Gens. Morgan and Marwith a fearful loss. As I have walked over the bat- find, taking weak Union forces prisoners, and stealasurpation of Southern despots, my heart felt blessing upon those loved ones at home who see their faces no more. But O | the folly of those who, mad- every Union man from whom they wish to steal. dened by the corrupting influence of the slave sys-tem, are rushing on to ruin by thousands.

The Northern people who are permitted to stay at home and pursue "the even tenor of their way" in here among the people. In some instances ho the various callings of life, know very little of the will be divided; one member being in one army and devastating influence of war. Let them go where another in the other. A widow lady with whom I the two armies have marched and countermarched over the country, as in this section, and then they going with the rebels and has been killed; the other will see something of the ruinous effects of war. In is in the Union army if he is still alive. Although traveling from Memphis to this place by the cars, there are many rebels here, still the loyal people something like 170 miles, I see the whole country is hold the ascendancy in influence and political power. laid waste, and nothing is being done, save in a very In the mountain counties there is a larger majority few instances, to raise a crop for another year; and this I learn is the case all through Tennessee and slavery and more wealth. A Major of the 14th Ken Mississippi. And the reports are, that come to us every day, that the people in many portions are on the borders of starvation. They come through so many different channels, it is believed they are cor-

t the Levee where they were loading a hospital boat with the sick and wounded, to take up the river to St. Louis and other points. It was sad to look upon these wasted forms-fathers, husbands, sons, who a few months ago, joyous and hopeful, left their pleasant homes of plenty, in obedience to their country's call, to save it from the tyrannical reign of Southern pots. Exposure in camp life, on the battle-field, elsewhere, had brought upon them disease, of which many of them will soon recover now, but some will never return to their friends again. Sad thought! for a guilty nation, which is now reaping the bitter fruits of her long continued crime of human bond-age. The Lord in judgment is being avenged upon poses to work out the freedom of the slave, and that people who have long suffered under the lash of the task-master, are yet destined by the overruling providence of Almighty God to become a people among the nations of the earth. Everything is looking from the doings of a few vile traitors who had rather

this department of the army. There are now in this district twenty-four thousand contrabands—in this a man of influence who is anything of a leader of the hundred are hired out, in and about town, and servants in the army. Some are working for their board and clothes, and others are receiving wages. One thousand are in camp near where I write, placed under the care of white men. All who are able are employed to work. A large garden of one hundred acres is being planted, in which it is proposed to raise regetables for the army—it is proposed to plant 1,000 acres of cotton. There is a school established among them which is well attended, and it is reported that the scholars learn very rapidly. There is also one mpany of soldiers organized among them, and measare being taken to raise a regiment in this district, which is to be done immediately. All who are fit for service are to be enrolled, and the remainder re to work the farm.

From the Quakers and others, heavy donations of othing are received. Such is the interest felt for em that these donations come freely from the Quaers from across the " big waters." The principle on which those operate who have this people in charge, is that of teaching them the important lesson of selfliance, which we consider to be the true principle. ach has been their treatment in slavery, that most them know no more than children about taking are of themselves. Let them learn to rely upon heir own exertions, and then they can be made good

One week last Tuesday a strong force move outhward from this place. Last Sabbath their adanced guard met the enemy and a skirmish ensued, nd the enemy greatly outnumbering them, they fell ack and waited reinforcements. They were largely inforced Monday and Tuesday; an engagement was ad, and the result was favorable to the Union forces. We are expecting to hear of a desperate, fight soon. May the Lord speed the right. C. H. LOVEJOY, Chaplain 7th Kansas Cavalry.

HE ELEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE REGI-

Winchester, Ky., April 23, 1868. Bro. Haven:—Our regiment embarked on board he steamship John Rice, which transported us from Newport News to Baltimore, on the 26th of March at 6 P. M. On the 28th we left Baltimore for the West via Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg, Penn. This State has some fine tracts of land, but the thrift and enterprise of New England is seldom manifest. From Altoona to Pittsburg we crossed the Alleghany Mountains.

winds along in a zigzag course as it rises on the the winds along in a zigzag course as it rises on the different bluffs. On our right would be others they do not. As a general rule, if the people at towering peak, while on our left would be a deep ravine along which small rivulets would be coursing. If it is in their power; but if the opposite feeling ob-Having risen to the greatest altitude of the road, we tains, it will be a strange circumstance if he doe passed beneath the last bluff or peak through a tun-not meet with great difficulties. I well remember when a boy a Methodist minister's coming to my he summit required the strength of three of our father's house, bearing on his countenance erves unused to war. Pittsburg, situated mainly would be sent to them. ny and Monongahela Rivers, is a fine city, which is he enters upon his newly appointed field of labor. Often denominated the City of Cinders, on account That we may more clearly exhibit the dark side of of the numerous fires kept constantly burning for the working of iron ore. The fires emit a continuous there is a bright side,) that we may gain the advanwas unmistakable. A most bountiful and well prewas unmistakable. A most bountiful and well prepared collation was spread for us in their spacious and beautifully decorated hall. When nature's demands were met, Col. Harriman, in his ever happy manner, extended to the committee and citizens present the hearty thanks of the regiment, continuing his remarks in a pithy and most appropriate speech. We turned away from their kind greetings with their pects before them. This is the picture of things as highest compliments for our orderly and gentlemanly conduct as a regiment; with the inspiration of the confidence of the people as expressed in the motto

city. At Cincinnati the generosity of the people was manifested in the attentions shown us. This is indeed a fine city. We crossed the Ohio River into Covington, Ky.; from thence by rail we came to Paris; from thence we marched to Mt. Sterling, where we encamped for

two weeks. On Friday last a portion of our brigade was ordered to this place, while the 1st Brigade moved on to Richmond, Ky., some twenty-five miles

For the present we are to defend this part of the contending forces met in deadly conflict, and where shall and Col. Cluke. They are accustomed to make after two days hard fighting the enemy was repulsed a dash, destroy any Government property they can tle-field and looked upon the graves of those who ing all the good horses and cattle they can drive off. freely gave their lives to save their country from They have done quite a business; much of their sucand I could but earnestly implore the divine among their number; men who have been raised in Many young men from this section have gone into

the rebel army, while many also are in the Federal army. There is a great deal of division of feeling take my meals here, had two sons; one persisted in slavery and more wealth. A Major of the 14th Kentucky Volunteers, cavalry, says that in the county here in Kentucky, for while they hazard their propknown as such when the rebels make their raids here, still they stand up like men, and declare in their own forcible manner that our Government is worth more to them than grain, or horses, or cattle, or " niggers."

One of the wealthy farmers of this section, who owns five thousand acres of land, (a snug little farm,) and who has usually kept four hundred head of cat tle and other stock in proportion, was not long since visited by the rebels and two hundred of his cattle were driven off, he only saving one half by sending them in the night to a back, out of the way enclos ure. What does he, an intelligent gentleman, say in regard to the rebellion? Let the copperheads of New England give attention; he says: "Before this war the people were prosperous; all were prospering in their business, and we enjoyed all the rights and privileges that belonged to us. But a few political demagogues who could not be as great in the Union as they desired to be, concocted the scheme of secession and a Confederacy, and we are now suffering rule in hell than serve in heaven." Rev. Dr. -In proof, I will briefly state what is being done in of the Methodist Episcopal Conference here, and a you find a dishonest man, a rascal and a scoundrel. And it is remarkable how professedly Christian peo-ple are affected by secession influences and opinions. Bro. R., another Methodist minister with whom I have met, says to me that both preachers and lay nembers of the church, whose proclivities are for the rebellion, are both deceitful and dishonest. While they are rebels at heart they will try to palm themselves off as loyal, with loyal people, and any time

> vation corroborate what I have quoted from others. But Union men here are such with great decision the command and commander which have been sent here. Gen. Burnside stands high in the esteem of all; and his 9th Army Corps still repose undiminshed confidence in him as their leader.

for the sake of their opinions and principles they will

And thus far my own acquaintance and obser-

F. K. STRATTON, Chaplain 11th N. H. Vols.

PLEA FOR SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS Every relation in life involves more or less of reponsibility; but perhaps none so much as the office of the Christian minister. This is a calling which should not grow out of literary attainments or natural ability, although these are essential to a successful ministerial life, but it is to be assumed only in harmony with the will of God. The prophet Isaiah inculcates this great truth when he says, "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison doors to them that are bound.' The apostle Paul says, " No man taketh this honor to himself, but he that is called of God."

When men devote themselves to the work of the ministry, they also devote themselves to comparative poverty. The channels to worldly possessions are open to other men, but to the Christian minister they are closed, inasmuch as the church, the world and the sacredness of his office demand that he be a man of one work. Whatever his learning, his genius, his talents, his power, they avail him little so far as the acquisition of wealth is concerned. As a general thing he must live and die in the channel of restricte means. The truth is, the most of Christian minis ters, and especially those of our own denomination labor without a due compensation.

But some one may ask, " Do they not have a com fortable living?" In some cases they do, and in nost powerful locomotives. The scenery there was depression, the cause of which was told when he said that for a number of days in succession he had waning hours of the holy Sabbath, awakened in my ul emotions of sublimity. Our descent to the level one asks the secret of such "rations," it is found in ountry was quite as rapid as would be healthy to the fact that he was not the man the people expected

Let us for a moment contemplate the iti oke, falling in all directions. Here we met a dem- tage of the contrast. On his arrival at the place stration of interest in our country's cause which assigned him, the minister and his family are met b

REPORT ON LAY REPRESENTATION,

Adopted by the Maine Conference.

Lay representation implies lay co-operation in the gospel. The work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual and temporal. The ministry is set apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart special spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart special special apart special special apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the gospel apart special special apart special special apart special special apart specially for the spiritual work—the work of the first visitation of the superior in the first competency with the sightest vestige of slavery in its Constitution and laws. If slavery cannot be expelled from the work of the superior in the first visitation of the superior in the part of the p perhaps little ones clinging to them, they enter the house just vacated by the former pastor, and lo, it own shoes in order that the laity may step in. needs to be swept and garnished, a work which should have been attended to by the stewards of the church during the interval between the depar-But inasmuch as nothing of the kind has been done the minister's wife must begin her arduous toil, in order to find a comfortable place for herself and fam ly, who, perhaps, have left the banks of the Connec ticut River and pitched their tent on the end of Cape Cod, to serve the church of their choice. And while the minister's wife is thus toiling to adjust her domestic affairs, there is no rallying around her at her ne home, no earnest efforts to make her feel that she is among friends who sympathize with her in all her sacrifices. Finally, the wearisome task is accomare something like this: I have made great sacrifices, ssumed great responsibilities, taken many a long and resome journey, have drank many a bitter cup, suried my children here, there and yonder, have metimes found myself among friends, and sometime

ong enemies; truly my cares are peculiar. are but for a moment, will work out for her a far nore exceeding and eternal weight of glory." And cheered by the assurance that beyond this life there of the citizen produced the sublime poet. Religion

"Where friend holds fellowship with friend," and where not a single blighting influence will ever

from the walls of Zion, and their names appear on before the gloomy torch of death. Philosophers inthe superannuated list. And now from every point structed the earth in the midst of adversities. It was of our Zion the appeal is heard, "Lend us your aid." in persecution that Descartes broke the old machine This appeal comes not from hearts that are selfish, of the world, and formed a new one. Galileo weighed

The men for whom we plead have a righteous claim apon the liberality of the church, for the following

1. They are classed among the poor of the "housethat he may live with thee. Thou shalt surely give givest unto him; because that for this thing the Lord that tribulation worketh patience, and patience exthy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto; therefore I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thy hand wide our hearts by the Holy Ghost given unto us." unto thy brother." The apostle Paul, in his letter to the Corinthians, says: " Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order to the

upport of all her institutions. There is no class of "But the crutch is at best but an instrum then among us who do so much (in proportion to their torture. It presses upon a great bundle of nerves it distorts the figure; it stamps a character of its own means) for the building up of the literary and religious interests of the church as our ministry. Who stood at the head of noble contributions in the establishment of Cokesbury College? The ministry. Who have assumed the greatest responsibility in extending the educational lines of our Conference Seminaries? The ministry. Who have made long and earnest appeals, and given their money freely in behalf of Educational Societies? The ministry. Who have given their tens of dollars and upwards annually for the Missionary enterprise, when men of means in the church have refused to give the smallest amount? The ministry have done it. Not that they do all that is done in this respect, for there are multitudes in the church who pour into the treasury of the Lord with a generous hand, and their names will be held in everlasting remembrance for it. Now, if the ministry have been of such service to the church if with a generous hand, and their names will be held in everlasting remembrance for it. Now, if the ministry have been of such service to the church; if they have given their time, their talents, their all; in a word, if they have worn themselves out for the church,—then I ask, have they not a righteous claim upon her resources in the time of their extremity?

3. It should be remembred that the entire structure of religion rests upon the principle of pure benevolence. And furthermore, the nature of religion itself is benevolent, and without this element there is, there can be, no Christianity.

Eastham, Feb. 19.

B. K. Bosworth.

WHAT A IAYMAN THINKS OF LAY REPRESENTATION.

A great deal has been written, (probably mostly by the clergy) in regard to Lay Representation, yet to all appearance the great body of the clergy, in addition to nearly all the laity, still remain silent and unmoved on this subject, from the very obvious fact that there has not as yet been interest.

"First. An ingenious arrangement of springs and cords in the inside of the limb, by which, when the wearer is in the erect position, the limb is extended, the foot flexed so as to present a natural appearance. "Second. By a second arrangement of cords and springs in the inside of the limb, by which, when the wearer is in the erect position, the limb is extended, the foot flexed so as to present a natural appearance. "Second. By a second arrangement of cords and springs in the inside of the limb, by which, when the wearer is in the erect position, the limb is extended, the foot flexed so as to present a natural appearance. "Second. By a second arrangement of cords and springs in the inside of the limb, by which, when the wearer is in the erect position, the limb, the foot flexed so as to present a natural appearance of cords and springs in the inside of the limb, by which, when the wearer is in the erect position, the foot flexed so as to present a natural appearance. "Second. By a second arrangement of cords and springs in the inside of the limb,

by the clergy) in regard to Lay Representation, yet to all appearance the great body of the clergy, in addition to nearly all the laity, still remain silent and unmoved on this subject, from the very oband unmoved on this subject, from the very obvious fact that there has not as yet been interest enough elicited on the part of its most strenuous advocates to arouse us as a body to any effectual action. In fact, it is a subject that does not apparently involve any of our especial interests, as a lay people, and therefore we very naturally care but little about it; for as yet we cannot but perceive how we are either to yield or receive any particular benefit, should it ever be carried into effect. Church government or church polity seems to be a matter of interest that may very wisely and appropriately be left to the especial concerns of our best and most learned men; and certainly if our clergy are not as well qualified to retain the management and supervision of our choicest denominational interests as they ever have been, we cannot well divine how they can be very signally aided by the speedy adoption of lay representation. For what particular difference does any wise and thinking man suppose it can possibly make with our lay people, whether they are or are not represented in our Annual or General Conference? No one presumes that we are to send delegates to quarrel with our preachers, and certainly if we are only expected to yield our unqualified assent to the wise measures that they may propose and adopt, we can do that just as well at our homes as high and honorable a seat, and with just as equal a voice in all of our Conference gatherings as our clervious fact that there has not as yet been interest

high and honorable a seat, and with just as equal a voice in all of our Conference gatherings as our clerical brethren are disposed to grant us, yet so long as we are perfectly satisfied to have things remain as Atl

OBSERVER. "MADE PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERING." The Captain of our salvation was made perfect through suffering. And it appears to be an estab-lished principle of the divine government in bringing many heirs unto glory, to make them "perfect through suffering." Hence, " many are the afflictions of the So that if we view afflictions in this light, we may glory in them, "for these light afflictions which are

but for a moment, work out for us a far more ex-

We find that those men who have distinguished

themselves on earth have passed through much tribu-lation. "Homer lived wretchedly. Lucretius published his thoughts in the midst of most terrible mis-fortunes. Demosthenes launched his thunders, because he heard them roaring around him. The elo-quence of Cicero was kindled by the torch of discord. Tacitus felt his genius awake at the sound of the chains under which the universe groaned from the time that Rome acknowledged tyrants. Tasso grew sharper amidst his disappointments. Milton, engaged in factions, transports to the heights of heaven those combats which desolated his country; and the faction

offers a still more beautiful spectacle! St. Chrysostom returns from his exile with new arms in favor of eloquence. Bossuet, excited by contradiction, communicated the agitation of his genius to his writings; be known, she endures her sorrows with profound he took the thunder from the hands of the Most High, and overturned at his feet monarchs and em-Many a minister and his family, after having ex- pires. Young, bending under the weight of his sorpended all their resources in ministering at the altar rows, formed the whole universe into a mountain of of God for the benefit of the people, have retired ruins, and eclipsed the August luminary of nature and that would crave an undue support from the the elements in the bottom of a dungeon, and astonchurch; but it comes from those who have bled in ished nature received his laws. Genius alone is free Zion, and have wept between the porch and the in the midst of fetters. Peace corrupts people and altar, in view of the sins of the people. Shall we precipitates them into sleep. Agitation renews the regard their appeal? Some of these men have min- youth of empires, and conducts them toward their tered at your own altar in other days. Will you grandeur; the majesty of virtue appears then in the eyes of the people. Let us respect misfortune; it possesses the most beautiful domination; the only

In the light of the above historic facts, we may con hold of faith." The Scripture testimony is explicit sider our present national struggle as the agitation apon this point. "If thy brother be waxen poor by which we are aroused from the corrupt sleep into and fall in decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve which our profound peace had lulled us, and the nim; yea, though he be a stranger or a sojourner, commotion in which our youth shall be renewed. And in the same light all suffering Christians may nim, and thy heart shall not be grieved when thou exclaim, "We glory in tribulations also; knowing

one whose duration shall run coeval with the uni-

perience, and experience hope; and hope maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in

MR. PALMER AND HIS LEGS. churches of Galatia, even so do ye." It is evident, therefore, that the Scriptures make it the duty of the church to care for her destitute. And he who withholds his hand, or refuses to give in proportion to his means, not only violates the above holy precepts, but renders his piety doubtful in the eyes of the world. For, "Whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

2. The men for whom we plead have been of great service to the church, not only in the sacrifices they have made, and the privations they have encountered, as already referred to, but in their liberal, and I might say almost unparalleled contributions for the support of all her institutions. There is no class of

WHAT THE WOMEN DID! At a Temperance Convention held in Boston, Dr. Dio Lewis, the celebrated teacher of gymnastics nade the following address:

Mr. Chairman, I speak to the resolution before the house. Twenty years ago, I lived in a small village in the State of New York, called Clarksville. We had in that place five rum-holes. People talk of "places where intoxicating drinks are vended," and of "saloons." These were neither—they were rum-holes. It is a small village, and there were at that time two factories there. The women who worked in those factories, and whose husbands spent their money in those rum-holes, resolved that they would clean them out; and, as good Christian women are apt to do, when they are in earnest, they met in a prayer meeting, and after much prayer and consultation, they resolved that they would make a banner, on one side of which they would put certain emblematic figures, and on the other side certain sentences, and having done that, they would go in procession and ask the rumsellers to stop.

In two weeks they were ready, and after a preparatory meeting they started out. They went to the first man's place—Mr. Weed's—and he told them to clear out. The second man—Mr. Wheaton—said, "As eighty-four women, my neighbors, come and ask me to stop selling rum, of course I will; that is, if the rest will stop."

"Put your name down and say when you will do it. We are greatly in earnest, for we have joined hands and pledged ourselves to Heaven that we will never stop our efforts until every rumseller in the village gives up the business."

So they went round, and in three or four days they had all agreed to stop except this Mr. Weed. Then they went to him again. Seeing his place full, and thinking that perhaps it might not be a very popular movement to kick eighty-four women out of his store, he resolved to do the next best thing. So he sat himself down in a big chair, and said,

"Ladies, I am glad to see you, I am always glad to see my neighbors, especially the ladies."

They talked, they prayed, they sang, they read a chapter from the Bible, and one read a passage from the newspaper that bore, as she expressed it, "on the pin/." So the Mr. Chairman, I speak to the resolution before the

the newspaper that bore, as she expressed it, "on the pin'." So they stayed till noon, and when they went away they told the rumseller they should come again

he next morning.
"That's right," said he, "come early."
The next morning they went early, and found him
n his store. Having had a grand time the night before—no competition—he was very good natured, and he said, "Come in." They went in, and prayed and sang and read from the Bible as before. When and sang and read from the Bible as before. When noon-time came, he heard the rustling of paper, and looking up—for he had closed his eyes, pretending to be asleep, but they knew he was wide awake all the time—he saw that they were taking their luncheon, which they had brought with them. When they had eaten their luncheon, they resumed their praying and singing and pleading; and when two o'clock came, they said,

ey said,
"We will bid you good-bye for to-day. We shall

"We will bid you good-bye for to-day. We shall come again to-morrow."
"Good-bye, ladies," said he; "come early,"
But he did not say it so briskly as the day before—rather hesitated.
"But there is one thing I want to ask you. How long is this going to last?"
"What you call this," said the lady who spoke for the company, "will last just so long as you shall sell rum. We have promised God we will never stop visiting you, until you cease selling rum, and we know you must stop."

know you must stop."
"How long will you give me?"

"As long as you please."
"Well, in ten days I will stop."
"O," said one woman, "you m

"Well, then," said he, "I will stop to-morrow."

The next morning the people all met in front of is store to see the liquors poured out, (which he ad promised to do,) and they were poured out.

The next morning the people all met in front of his store to see the liquors poured out, (which he had promised to do,) and they were poured out.

That was twenty years ago, and not a single glass of liquor has ever been sold in that village since, as far as I have learned, and my mother, who was the leader in that movement, resides there, and I have been there myself several times since then. Yet Clarksville is only a mile from the city of Anburn, and very much exposed to rum influences.

Now let me tell you of another application of the same principle. Making a professional tour through Illinois, at one time, I stopped at Dixon on a Saturday, and went to the ministers and said, "Close your churches to-morrow night, and assemble in Union Hall, and let me talk on temperance. I am not a temperance lecturer, but I feel an interest in the cause." So we assembled and I explained this plan to the audience, and at the close of the lecture, a committee of fifty women was appointed to draft an appeal from the women of Dixon to the rumsellers. The next morning they assembled in the hall, heard the appeal read, and then went into the rum-shops, and read it to the rumsellers. The result was, that in three weeks, the thirty-nine rum-shops in that place were closed.

I went on greatly encouraged, and stopped at Battle Creek, in Michigan, where the Rev. Charles Jones, now of Cambridge, (whom I am very glad to see here to-day,) was then very active in this movement. I said to the ministers, "Gentlemen, omit your Sunday evening services, and let me talk on temperance." They did so, and we had a meeting, and appointed a committee of one hundred women, at the close of the lecture. The next morning they began the circulation of their petition. Battle Creek was a very hard place; there were almost fifty rumshops there; but in ten days not one was open; and up to the time when Mr. Jones left the place, a year and a half ago, there had not been any opened.

Now, I heard a gentleman on this platform say, the ladies must work! But the

formation is a social and moral work, and women can do much more in it than men. In all history, the influence of woman has been a power everywhere, in social, moral and religious reformations. I suggest, that when you go home, you hold a temperance meeting in your several towns, organize a committee of one hundred ladies, and ask them to march through the streets and call on every runseller, and appeal to him in God's name, and in behalf of their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons, to stop the sale of liquor; and if you will show me a man who will stand out against that fire for a fortnight, I will show you a man who is half devil and half alligator.—
[Laughter and applause.] Laughter and applause.]

It is a curious fact in the history of religious err

#### MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS, AT NEW YORK. Bishop Anes. — The church is aware that the ishop is to preside at the German Mission Conference and visit our Scandinavian Missions. He left ew York in the steamer New York for Bremen on sturday, 9th inst. It is expected that he will have fellow passengers some of our lay members of New ork city.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.-No com the streets of men who keep the rules of the churc for conscience sake; these usually understand the la-was not made for them. Now here is a man who writing from a Conference that has determined it members shall, when their names are called for the past members shall, when their hames are called for the page of character at the next session, state, first, he much missionary money was raised the year beforem their field, and how much at the close of the ye that takes them to Conference. This preacher has i creased his collections regularly every year, and no intends, having helped to pass the rule above referre centive to a still further

THE LUXURY OF GIVING .- "We know nothing yet," said a lay brother of the Newark Conference
" of the luxury of giving." This man himself is stead to his purpose to give regularly and systematical having commenced in the beginning of his religion

Signs of Promise.—The very encouraging SIGNS OF FROMISE.—The very encouraging increase in the missionary offerings of our people, and of the people of God in general, is one of the most cheering signs of the times. We rejoice to notice that the American Bible Society, whose fiscal year closes with the month of March, has received during the year \$422,588; and the American Baptist Missionary Union has received above \$15,000 more this year than last

CHINA-Rev. R. S. Maclay writes from Chin under date of Feb. 25. We give the following extracts: "The older members of our mission have re cently received Interior passports from the Chine authorities, and with them our way is now open authorities, and with them our way is now open to travel and preach the gospel throughout this province You can searcely imagine the joy it gives me to communicate this information to you and the church a home. Truly the night is far spent, the day is a hand. Break, glorious morning! Shine, glorious day! O how I thank God that I am here, just here in China! I preached last Sunday to one of our chinest commence from the present of the commence The chinese congregations from the passage partly quoted above, (Rom. xiii. 12;) and when I came to think that this day spoken of is eternal, that its sun will never set, I felt that it was a delightful privilege to be just where I am and what I am."

AN UNUSUAL DEMAND .- One of the results of th great improvement in the missionary collections is a greatly increased demand for Certificates, Parent, Conference and Juvenile; also, an increased demand for Collectors' Books, Cards and Missionary Advo cates. The Disciplinary plan of raising the funds, to gether with the circulation of the Missionary Adva gether with the circulation of the Missionary Advo-cate, are said to be the chief means, after the personal effort of the pastors, in bringing about this en-ging state in the missionary cause.

REV. W. W. HICKS.—Our friends have seen some of our previous notices that this missionary brother has been obliged to leave India, by the advicof his physicians, as the last and only means of pre-serving his life, as he had suffered from exposure to the sun during the excessively hot season. He em-barked with his wife and infant child on board the "Northumberland," for England, on the 11th of Feb.; we are happy to add from Dr. Butler, "under cir-

SCANDINAVIAN DOMESTIC .- "The work of the Lord is prospering on my circuit," writes Rev. C. G. Forsburg from Pleasant Prairie, Ia.: "God has been with us during the winter; we have had good times; some have united with us, and more purpose to do so. We are expecting to erect two churches on the circuit during this season. Pray for us that we may have divise direction?

FOR THE JUVENILES -Blemed is the pastor who has these in his heart and makes them his first care. One such pastor came into the Mission Rooms a few days since, and was most importunate that we should furnish him with something wherewith he might in-terest the children composing his Juvenile Missiona-ry Society. Happily we had in our possession a few things which we could not withhold from such an ear-

#### REPORT OF S. S. COMMITTEE, N. E. CON-

Bro. Haven:—The following portion of the re-port of the Sunday School Committee of the New England Conference needs to be published thus early information of District Committees partic larly concerned, as well as for the encouragement it affords the friends of the Sunday School cause.

E. A. Manning, Sec'y N. E. Conference.

East Boston, May 7. Resolved, That a Committee of one preacher and one Resolved, That a Committee of one preaction and one layman from each of the Presiding Elders' Districts be appointed in connection with the Presiding Elders to have in charge the Sunday School interests, and to make such arrangements as may seem best for holding Sunday School Conventions during the year. The Committee would respectfully recommend the following gentlemen

Boston District-J. Hascall, J. W. Dadmun, Ed-Lynn District—A. D. Sang.
J. P. Magee.
Worcester District—D. Sherman, N. D. George, J. Springfield District-R. W. Allen, P. Wood, J. E. McIntire, Esq.

CORRECTION.

Norwich, May 4, 1863. Mr. EDITOR:—Will you please to notice an error in the statistic account of the Methodist Episcopal Free Church in this city, as published in the Minutes of the last Providence Conference? The published Minutes say—Norwich Free Church, house \$112, whole estimate \$550 estimate \$550; amount paid \$455. Whereas they should say—house rent, \$112, whole estimate \$550; amount paid \$550, making a differ-

#### Recording Steward and Church Treasurer. CORRECTION.

ence of \$95.

CORRECTION.

Roxbury, May 5, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—In justice to the Sunday School of the Park St. Methodist Hiscopal Church, Worcester, allow me through the Herald to correct a mistake in our Minutes. Instead of there being 346 scholars, there are 446. The actual attendance would range some Sabbaths, as high as 338. Yours truly, J. W. Dadmun.

BRO. HAVEN:—I see by the Minutes of our last Conference, just published in the table of statistics, the column of receipts of preachers' claims for North Andover is left blank. Now I wish to say that the preachers' claim at North Andover last year was promptly met, every cent of it, and the society should have credit for the same. I say further, that, according to the date off my cer-I was ordained Elder by Bishop Scott at the nee of 1858, whereas the Minutes persist in making me Dead nset, May 4, 1863. W. M. HURBARD.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Whitinsville.-We learn from Rev. A. M. Osgoo stationed at this place, that a liberal friend of the Meth odist Church there has purchased a new and commodious use for a parsonage, and permits the society to use it for five years for six per cent. of the cost per annum, with the privilege of buying it at any time for the original price. This greatly improves the condition of the minister and family at that place.

Ministerial Education .- The Philadelphia Annual Con ference, says a correspondent of the Methodist, having taken high ground in regard to the examination of young men applying for admission on trial and for "orders," as unusually large number were unable to measure up to the required standard, and were therefore obliged to review the "course of study" for the past year. This was a severe, but doubtless a necessary and salutary measur Like a bitter pill it may work a radical and permaner cure. An extenuating plea having been made for those who had not been favored with early educational advantages, Dr. William Cooper, in reply, said that "the workshop boys asked no favors." but were ready either o stand the test or review their studies. We like this spirit, and those who possess it are bound to succeed,

West Virginia.-The Western Virginia Conf ported a year ago 15,410 church members, 1,304 probationers, and 227 local preachers; total, 16,941. The number that attend Methodist meetings must be about one fourth of the population. The Church South, which had also a Conference there, will probably retire from the field. It is not often that we approve of what a rebei says, but we think Governor Letcher was right when he id, " If we consent to the division of Virginia, the rest of Virginia must inevitably become free territory."

Divisions of American Methodism .- The Methodists ar by far the most numerous religious denominations of the United States, and were divided, in 1862, into the following branches: 1. The Methodist Episcopal Church, wit thip of 942,906 (which, however, includes the issionary Conference of Germany and the Liberia Con-rence) 3. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, ith about 700,000 members. 3. The American Wesleyan Methodiats, with about 21,000 members. 4. The hodist Protestant Church, with about 90,000 mem bers. 5. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, with

copal Zion Church, with about 6,000 members. 7. The Evangelical Association, also called German Methodists, with 46,000 members. 8. The Free Methodist Church, (originated in 1859) with 47 traveling preachers and 2,700 members. 9. The Independent Methodist Church, the first congregation of which was organized in 1860, in New York city. 10. The Central Methodist Episcopal Church, consisting of three churches in Baltimore, which separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of the changes made by the last General Confer ence of the Church in the book of Discipline.

A D A A A A A A A

A Fountain .- About 300 students from the Maine Wes evan Seminary at Kent's Hill, have gone into the ministry, and between 4000 and 5000 have been engaged in the business of teaching.

Revival in Rochester, N. Y .- There is an extraordin eligious revival in Rochester, N. Y. Meetings are held nightly, and even during the day; on Sunday week Rev. Mr. Hammond preached in the open air to the largest congregation ever gathered in the city. The Mayor presided, and the audience was supposed to number eight

Wilberforce University .- Bishop Payne, of the Africa Methodist Church, has assumed the responsibility of pur-chasing Wilberforce University for the benefit of his relying upon the zeal and energy of his brethren to enable him to consummate the purchase. The condition of the property, and the terms on which it can be secured, are stated as follows: "There are seventy-five ooms in the building, apart from the nine cottages, all tanding on fifty-two acres of good land, and forty acres in the State of Illinois, belonging to the institution, and outstanding debts to the amount of \$5,000. All can be in our possession on the payment of \$3,000 on the tenth day of June next, and the other \$7,000 at whatever time can be agreed upon by the parties. There is also a subscription list of about \$10,000 that will be turned over to us with the property. And now, add to the \$10,000 the sum of \$4,000 more, which is wanted for immediate use to put the institution in working order, and it will be \$14,000 that we shall have to pay for the above mentioned property and all its assets." We hope and trust that the friends of the African Church will see that this project is accessfully carried out.

Churches and Slavery .- A writer in the Independent says: "All truly religious denominations are aiming at the destruction of slavery. The Baptists hope to drown it in water so deep that future resuscitation will be impossible. The Presbyterians have exscinded it from their denomination. The Episcopalians are beginning to read it out of their churches. The Universalists it is a hell on earth which burns at the South, and must be extinguished. The Unitarians have faith in such good works as the riving of yokes and the breaking of chains. The Congregationalists have faith in God and faith in man, and hope to see all the races redeemed from the thraldom of sin and slavery. And the Methodists, never behind their brethren in good works, are in pursuit of the nonster with brand and battle-axe."

Fiji Islands.-The population of Fiji is about 200,000 f which number 67,000 have embraced the Christian religion. There have been 350 chapels erected by the natives themselves, and all of them are out of debt. Where thirty years ago the name of Christ was unknown, they have now 11,000 joined in church fellowship with the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

# Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

DARKNESS AND LIGHT.

While we write this a nation is shrouded in gloon The bitter disappointment arising from the withdraw al of General Hooker and the Army of the Potoma again to this side of the Rappahannock, depresses the spirits of the people, and creates a despondency deeper than has been felt before since the beginning of the re bellion and secession of the slaveholding States. The bitter and fierce determination of the rebels, their re sources in men and ammunition and supplies for their armies, have taken the people by surprise, and ndicate that the rebellion cannot be suppressed without an effort, on the part of the nation, like that of the rebels, in earnestness and self-denial. All the employed. Confined to their own territory, acting ments, as yet they hold more than half of the territotory which they claim, and the prospect is that they will not be overcome without a protracted, desperate warfare, in which Northern perseverance, founded upon a sense of right and duty, shall finally overcom outhern violence and fierceness, founded upon hatred of the North, disappointed ambition, and a de termination to protect and perpetuate slavery.

In these times of disappointment it become people to stand firm upon the unyielding basis of right. God knows what the purpose of the rebels is and what is the prevailing motive that induces or nation to fight for its own preservation. Undoubtedly there has been much spurious patriotism in the North. Many desire victory to gratify their pride; many are engaged in the war for honor and gain Human motives are always mixed.

But there are many who believe that it is a s duty of the United States to crush out the doctrine of secession at any expense; that a war now to de stroy rebellion, though it should be protracted longer than the war of the Revolution, though it should last even a generation, if successful, would save bloodshed and millions of lives in the end. There are those who believe that two nations cannot exist in harmony on the territory of the United States-the one recognizing and founded on slavery, and the other free. Their natural state would be war till one should absorb the other.

" Europe must be Cossack or free." She is been ing free. So America must be slave or free. Therefore, from a solemn sense of duty, good and wise men encourage and participate in the effort of the nation to crush out this wicked rebellion. These facts cannot change. The rightfulness of the course of the

United States is an unalterable fact. A believer in the wisdom and goodness of Pro dence will never allow his faith to be overcome. God will protect the right and rebuke and punish sinners. But God works by laws that require a long time for the development of his purposes, and history abounds in many apparent eclipses of the right, and triumphs of evil. When the Northern barbarians came down upon the South of Europe, trampling out the old civilization and converting even Christianity into a savage paganism, what human intellect could have seen that the deluge of brute violence was a necessary an tecedent to the higher civilization and purer Christianity that should follow? Even so from this contest the United States will come out in some way improved and purified. The nation, North and South, suffering for its sins. Wise men have for years foretold that slavery would sooner or later desolate the land with civil war. The contest has come and

he people are astonished. We believe that the contest will destroy slavery Whatever may be the intermediate steps, that result nevitable. That institution, so called, is so iniqui tous, monstrous and offensive, that it can grow only out of putrid and undisturbed evil. The rough blasts of war destroy it. The time has gone when captives were reduced to slavery, the only process by which war could promote this wickedness. Agencies are constantly at work liberating the slaves, and loosenng the chaim by which others are held. Let the nation persevere in this task, and this prolific source of all our woe will be dried up.

As it regards the fear of foreign complication tatesman at home or abroad is able to foresee the future. Prophecies are cheap; and those whose opinions are of the least value are the most lavish with their predictions. One thing, however, should Advocate, principally drawing a comparison between not be forgotten. Europe generally has too many in- the New York and the New York East Conference terests to attend to at home to be much interested in We extract a few portions which we think will be America. Whatever European nation may unjust- interest to our readers: ly take advantage of the troubles of America, will be exposed to unforeseen complications and troubles at home. The Emperor of France is not so firmly seated upon his throne that he can afford a way at once with ly take advantage of the troubles of America, will be upon his throne that he can afford a war at once with Mexico, the United States and Russia. England. though through her aristocracy she hates the United States, scarcely less than do the rebels, through her well informed, middling classes, and especially her religious people, must see that the rebellion is based only on a determination to sustain human slavery, and

about 20,000 members. 6. The African Methodist Episto be forever disconnected from a people who criticopal Zion Church, with about 6,000 members. 7. The cise openly and condemn that practice. England cise openly and condemn that practice. England cannot be forced into a war with the United States ow, without a consciousness of wrong and shame and without a certain following of the just vengeance

Evidently the duty of every American patriot is to stand firmly by the Government, and to endeaver in every way, to sustain and encourage the nation in its darkest hours of talal, precursors, we will hope, of a brighter day than has ever before dawned upon it.

We wrote the above on Thursday last, immediately after the announcement that General Hooker had returned with his army to the north side of the Rappahannock, without any explanation of the reasons Since that much more encouraging intelligence has reached us. The battle near Chancellorsville was indeed terrible, and it would have been much more gratifying to the American people if the rebel army had been overcome. But the result of the contest proves that if our army will continue to fight as they have begun, they will be sure to triumph. The ene my have suffered much more than our forces. The work of General Stoneman in destroying the commu nication of Richmond with the rebel army was handsomely done. All that can be repeated. Richmond is not impregnable. It can be taken. Its prospec for holding out is not nearly so good as was that of Sebastopol after many battles before the city. With the capture of Richmond, Virginia is lost to the rebels. We hope and pray that onr Government may not be discouraged, but seeing the magnitude of what they are contending for, will persevere until the rebellion is put down, and order re-established.

LAY REPRESENTATION.

We publish on the first page the excellent Report of the Committee of the Maine Conference on Lay Delegation, which we understand was adopted by the Conference unanimously, or without dissent. would respectfully invite all who are undecided on this subject to read it. They will find it scriptural and logical.

The Methodist of last week makes a great mistak n its allusion to one of our articles on the subjec It says " Zion's Herald now turns a cold shoulder the movement, and in noticing the call, indulges i some talk of 'irresponsible Church Conventions.'
We have no cold shoulder to turn to Lay Delegation but have sincerely advocated it for many year "Church Conventions" we confess we have neve advocated. They are exceedingly dangerous. They have no constitution, no well defined basis, no power and no limit to their action. " By their fruits shall ye know them." They were a powerful antecedent and cause of the great secession from the Methodist Epis copal Church which led to the establishment of the Protestant Methodist Church; and also of the sece sion which led to the establishment of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. We never heard of their doing any good. Men who come together in such conver tions, hear ex parte discussions, excluding all op posed to them, and of course having no true freedom of debate, and having no constitutional restrain almost always become excited and use extravagant expressions, and finally land on some extreme plat-

This is the danger. We are bound as faithful guardians of the church to call attention to it. We hope, if it has no other influence, that it will induc some of the earnest lovers of the church, who may attend the Convention, to guard against this danger Let them remember, when they hear an eloquen scorching speech about the tyranny of the ministry that if they were in a Conference there would b somebody ready to reply, but that the Convention necessarily like a "packed jury," all on one side. None but friends are invited. Let them rememb that words uttered in passion, and resolutions adopte after only one side is argued, are not apt to be the most deliberate and weighty.

The New England Conferences have generally lay embers, and they are perfectly willing to discuss lay representation fairly. The action of the Main Conference shows whether there is any necessity for men capable of bearing arms in the Confederacy are the laymen in that part of Maine to attend any Conventions! The newspapers are open for lay writers need of Conventions?

If any are called it would be far more reasonal to invite laymen to meet, irrespective of their former opinions, whether in favor of or opposed to the enter prise, or indifferent to it, and deliberate upon it. Such a Convention would not be ex parte. We should be glad to meet in such a Convention if we were eligible to membership. There would be some thing exhilarating in meeting men of different opinions to discuss and investigate a matter thoroughly. The Methodist also states that "by way of pre

erving its consistency on the question, the Herald oncludes with a few glittering generalities and indefinite promises of something that the General of Annual Conferences may do."

Is it exactly Christian to attribute bad motives neighbor for what may be good actions? What kind of spectacles has the Methodist to see that it was by way of preserving its consistency," that the Her ald referred to what the General or Annual Confer

Is there any other power in the church that ca do a nything on this subject, except the General Con ference and the Annual Conferences? Cannot all ee that however much others may talk and write, the Conferences must do the work, or it will never be

And does the Methodist really think that our defi nite description of what the General Conference ought to do was a "glittering generality?" Nov we would once more remind the church of the sim plest, easiest and most direct way of introducing representation (not merely co-operation,) of the Laity in to the councils of the Methodist Episcopal Church It is a method that will do no harm. There are bu few faint theoretical objections to it, and practically t would accomplish much good. Let the stewards b elected by the Societies, and thus form the nucleus o the Quarterly Conference. Let the class leaders b cominated by the Preacher in Charge, and confirmed either by the Quarterly Conference or by the classe respectively. Our Quarterly Conferences woul then be popular bodies, which they are not now They would be representatives of the laity, which they are not now. Then let something like the plan proposed by the Committee of the last General Co ence on Lay Delegation be adopted. Let each Quarterly Conference elect a voter, who should me with the others at a given time and place, and elec number of lay delegates to the General Confe ence equal to the number of ministers that would sent by the same territory. This plan would simple and easily carried out; but to render it effi cient the Quarterly Conferences must be previous popularized. Otherwise it would be only a pretenc would not really represent the laity.

We have heard that some who profess to be strongest friends of lay representation fear to presen any plan even for criticism, lest it should be torn in pieces. We are not afraid. We believe that the udicious, constant, constitutional co-operation of all parts of the church can be secured, to render mo efficient that great agency whose object is, or ough to be, to "spread scriptural holiness over these la Believing this we advocate it. As to Church Conver tions they may do some good; they may do mucl harm. It will depend on the prudence of those who attend them.

NEW YORK METRODISM. "Manhattan," (Rev. Dr. Curry,) has a very int

necticut many of the old Puritanical usages vail and demand conformity from all who wo

great enough, is not so bad as might be presumed. The people of Connecticut are used to giving money to sustain 'preaching,' and many a church of from fifty to a hundred members in that State give their minister a more liberal maintenance than many circuits of four times the wealth and numbers just over the State line. On the country portion of Long Island, which was originally a Puritanical colony, the same state of things exists in a mitigated form. As a whole I conclude that the preachers of the Eastern Conference, in the country and small towns, receive about twenty-five per cent better support than those brethren of the river Conference. The character of the people served has, no doubt, in both Conferences, reacted upon that of the preachers, and produced corresponding peculiarities. The people of Connecticut are better taught in school learning than those of New York State; and the younger class of preachers feel this difference and are affected by it. They are therefore stimulated to more extensive studies, closer thinking, and more consecutive preaching; and so they tend to become able ministers. It has also happened that a larger proportion of thoroughly-educated young men have found their way into the East Conference; for while over twenty per cent. of that body are college graduates, scarcely ten per cent. of the New York Conference have received that degree. Each Annual Conference of Methodism must depend chiefly upon its own churches for recruits to its ministerial ranks, and the amount of learning deemed necessary in each case will vary with the standard of learning among the people. If that is high, the young man who contemplates entering the ministry will seek to reach it, and his friends sympathize with and aid him in his efforts. If low, such efforts are not sput forth, and the untaught ploughman or mechanic is ushered into the ministry."

"In both these Conferences the transferred men constitute a noticeable element. There are a good many of them, and they occupy many of the most important st Probably some over-ambitious young minister, in some remote locality, who had won all the renown the place could give, has sought and gained a transfer to the great metropolis, to be lost sight of forever. On the other hand it is certain that some of the most valuable ministers in either Conference were not originally of them. The case seems to be about thus if a transferred minister superar to identify himself If a transferred minister appears to identify himself with his brethren, to adopt as his own the local interests of the Conference, and to be willing to take his appointments in any part of the work, he is received ppointments in any party of the prejudice against transferred inthout prejudice. The prejudice against transferred men, so far as it exists, is owing to the fact that so men as strangers

men, so far as it exists, is owing to the fact that so many have come among them to remain as strangers and aliens, rather than as fellow citizens, holding a few choice appointments, and neither knowing nor caring anything about the special interests of the church and Conference of the locality.

"In making the appointments for the New York Conference, Bishop Scott adopted a policy that it was doubted whether any bishop had the nerve to do. The four years' terms of three of the presiding elders had expired, and it was expected that, according to precedent, there would be an exchange of districts precedent, there would be an exchange of districts mong the outgoing elders; but as our official boards appoint their pastors, so the ministers concluded to appoint their pasters, so the ministers concluded to have a word in the appointment of presiding eldera; and further, they demanded that the very best men should be taken. Bishop Scott was quite too wise to fight against destiny, especially so when the required action had his own soul's approval; and accordingly three of the strong, middle aged men of the Conference, just the men that the churches seek after for pastors, were thrust into the eldership. The movement is a bold one, but the general conviction is that it was wisely taken, and will result in good."

CANADA.

Revs. P. Smith and J. Richardson, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, publish a Pastoral Address to the Niagara Conference in which they present a very encouraging view of the pros pects of the church, and give some excellent instruc ion. The Bellville Seminary is at last considered to be out of danger, its debt being mostly provided for,

and the printing establishment is self-supporting.

This church is decidedly in sympathy with freed and civilization, as is evident from a report on Slave ry adopted by the Niagara Conference. We give an

Strange as it may appear, an effort is making in this last half of the nineteenth century, to establish a Confederacy, of which slavery is confessedly the corner stone. Therefore, as a Conference, we wish to confederacy, or which savely is confederacy, or which can be restore. Therefore, as a Conference, we wish to declare that we have no sympathy whatever with such an undertaking; but that our sympathies are with that noble band of men who in the neighboring Republic, are endeavoring amid formidable difficulties to wipe this dark blot from their national escutcheon. With our brethren of the Methodist Episcopal Church there, who suffer from the blighting effects of slavery, would we express our sympathy, and for them would we offer our earnest prayers. We commend the ac-tion lately taken by the Protestant Ministers of France in their address to the Protestants of Engand; and we pray that the time may soon arrive when the sun as it rises and sets will rise and set upon a race of free men.

RUCKLEY'S NEWSPAPER FOLDER. Our readers have doubtless noticed of late the ex-

traordinary neatness and evenness of our folded pa pers. It is attributable to the above truly ingenious Machine. We have delayed noticing it till we could speak from satisfactory experience. We now give i unqualified commendation. It is made almost wholly of iron, and is one of the neatest and apparently mos durable pieces of mechanism we ever saw. It will no doubt be generally introduced on papers of large circulation. It can be readily adapted to differen

DEATH OF REV. BRYAN MORSE.-Father Mor so well known to our readers from his able article on the Divine Sovereignty and Human Freedon died at his residence in Groveland, Mass., May aged eighty-one years. He has been for many years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been very useful in his ministerial labors, for the most part gratuitously rendered. He resided in Haverhill, his native place, till 1833, and subsequent ly several years in Lowell, but spent the last few years of his old age in Groveland. He died in peace relying on the Saviour, in whom he had trusted so long. The body was carried to Lowell to be interred in the lot of his son, Isaac S. Morse, Esq., formerly of Lowell, now of Cambridge.

AUSTRALIA.-Methodism seems to be advancing in that distant region. According to the Address of the Conference of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church to the British Conference, written Jan. 1, 1863, it appears that there are in the Australian Weslevan Conference now nine Districts. 1,121 chapels, 613 other preaching places, 202 preachers, 240 catechists, 1,855 school teachers, 5,299 Sabbath School teachers, 2.057 local preachers, 2.166 class leaders, 38,075 members and 7,527 on trial for membership, and 196,831 attendants on public worship. It is interesting to observe that the largest districts are the Friendly Isles and Fiji, both redeemed from heathenism within a few years. There are about 40,000 members and 66.861 attendants upon public worship among the Fijees, who so short time ago

SOUTHERN ITEMS .- We have received a copy of the Opelousas Courier, published April 22, by our boys who had driven away the rebels, and got out the paper just as the rebels left it except adding an em or two. We observe in it several curious adver-

One is the public sale of "A Small Plantation giving the boundaries thereof; "A mulatto woman ed Pouponne, aged 18 years; a negro woma named Marie, aged 17 years; 3 horses, 4 cows and their calves; a branding iron figured thus, T.; 2 sows; 1 spinning wheel," &c.. &c. There is also the advertisement of a "Runaway, a negro woman of a advertisement of a "Runaway, a negro woman of a griff color," and notice that "any person harboring said girl will be rigorously prosecuted to the full ex-tent of the law." This shows the kind of civilization that has rebelled for independence, but it is destined to be wiped out of existence.

EXTENDING THE TIME.—The editor of the North rn Christian Advocate, describing the Conference in Central New York, expresses the following opin

"The Rule of Discipline restricting the stay of the preacher to two years' time in any charge, is felt more and more to be too stringent, and, if we mistake not, there is a growing desire among both preachers and people, to have the restriction taken off, and the time extended, at least to four years as the ultimatum, instead of two years, as at present. The General Conference will doubtless have this matter of revision in hand at its next session, and make

ACCIDENT .- A. J. C. writes to us: "Albert T... only son of Joseph A. and Clara Burnham, was drowned in the Spicket, at Lawrence, Mass., May 2. Little Bertie was only 6 years and 4 months old, yet was a sober, thoughtful, loving child. Thus in an instant death's dark wing cast his dreadful shadow over a happy household. But we will not arraign the doings of God. Our loss is his gain.

"'None knew him but to love him, None saw him but to praise." SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT. - Brethren interes

will please look at the notice of their Preachers' Meeting, changed from last week. ORNAMENTAL CARDS .- L. Prang & Co. publis

cards, each containing a beautiful picture, arranged in sets designed to illustrate some department of na ure, which form very beautiful ornaments for a parlo table. One series, representing all the various kinds of humming birds, is very interesting. THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.—The preachers of all ominations in Cincinnati have been following the

example of the Boston preachers, and founded a "General Theological and Religious Library." They have, however, greatly outstripped the Bostonians in the enterprise. Rev. Drs. D. W. Clark and C. Kingsey have been very active in urging the enterprise We would repeat our recommendation that the pastors of the Methodist churches in Boston and icinity ask their respective societies to contribut wenty dollars, which will give a membership to their pastor in this Association for fifteen years. Already he Library has the best collection of the current

cheological periodicals that can be found in the city

nd its collection of books is constantly increasing. PICKED UP ON THE BATTLE-FIELD .- Our soldie rinter, Wm. L. Schmalhoff, a letter from whom we orint in another column, writes that in passing over ne of the battle-fields in Louisiana, just after enemy were driven away, he picked up part of ewspaper, and was astonished to find it Zion's He ald, with one of his own letters in it. Not having eceived the paper for several weeks it was a gratifi eation as well as a great surprise to him

HERALD FOR SOLDIERS - Mrs. A. C. Knight 1.42; Mrs. N. Atkinson, 1000; A Friend from romfield Street, 1.00; Social Circle, Alstead, N. H 2.00; Auburn, Me., 5.11: A Friend, 1.00; Mary B Luther, 1.00; Mrs. Wm. Rice, 1.25; Rev. F. P. Caldwell, 1.12; Bethlehem, N. H., 1.50.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA: Its Origin, at n Account of its Progress down to the death of Lore Raglan. By Alexander William Kinglake. Volum . 12mo., pp. 650. New York: Harper & Brother -In this book we see the advantage of not being in hurry. Our war is not yet over-far from it we fear-and yet we have histories of it extending to volumes, and promising to be complete within a few hours after the last gun is fired. Of course these histories will perish in a few years. But here we have a history, the result of at least six years' labor, evidently written for immortality, and worthy of i The vigor of thought, correctness and solidity of the reflections, and especially the style, remind one of Thucydides, Livy, and Tacitus. It is a book to studied, and not read in an hour.

We trust that years hence the world will have a qually able history of a far grander contest, that which is now raging on these shores. Of course an American reader will not agree with all the opinion expressed in this book, but he will pronounce it able and thorough, and worthy of his study.

For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston. CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, a Dictionary Universal Knowledge for the People. On the basis of the latest edition of the German Conversation exicon. Illustrated by Wood Engravings and Maj Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.-We have before remarked that this is the fullest encyclopæd before the public. Its aim evidently is to leave out nothing desirable, and yet the discrimination by which it excludes matters of only local interest is wonderful. It is the result of patient research, mak-It has now reached Part 62, closing with the word Identity." The price of each part is 20 cents, two parts being published nearly every month.

SCHOOL FOR THE MELODEON, HARMONIUM, AND CABINET ORGAN: containing Progressive Lessons Studies and Scales: Songs, Duets, Trios and Quar tets; Voluntaries, Interludes and Recreative Pieces; for the Parlor and Choir; carefully prepared with eference to the advancement of Learners, both in echnical ability and taste, as well as the true Develpment of the Powers and Beauties of these Instruents, by George F. Root. Quarto, pp. 144. New York: Mason & Brothers .- This is a large and comlete music book, containing all the lessons and direc ns necessary for one learning to play on the instruents mentioned. It will be sure to win its way to

n extensive use. THE DESERT PATHWAY. By the Rev. Willia Robertson. 12mo., pp. 404. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers .- The journey of the Israelites rom Egypt to Canaan through the wilderness nade the theme of another book, not to describe the amiliar path, but to gather from it suggestions and escriptions of Christian life. Though quaint in style, he book abounds in good thought and valuable pious

LITTLE ONES IN THE FOLD.—By Rev. Edward Payson Hammond. 18mo., pp. 166. Boston: Henry Hoyt. This eminent revival preacher has evidently collected these papers to show the churches their duty to labor for the conversion of children. An mportant duty, too much neglected, is this. Happy will he be who can arouse the church as it ought to be on this subject. There are also appended to it everal revival hymns and tunes.

THE OLD HORSE-SHOE; or, Sammy's First Cent By Rev. William M. Thayer, Author of "The Boboin Boy," &c., &c. 12mo., pp. 296. Boston: Mass Sabbath School Society.—The hero of this book is the well known Samuel Budgett, of England, and the story of his life is so beautifully and impressively told and so fully illustrated, that the boy must be dull indeed not to be interested and benefited by it Indeed this book will probably be fully as useful to boys as the same story in the form of "The Success ful Merchant" has been to men.

BOOKS RECEIVED. God Timing all National Changes in the Interests of hi Christ. A Discourse before the American Baptist Hom Missionary Society, at its Annual Meeting in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, May 29, 1982, by William R. Williams 18mo., pp. 94. New York: Tract Society.

and was opened by religious services conducted by Bro. E. B. Fletcher. The Committee on the State

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EAST MAINE CON Friday, May 1.-The Conference met at 8 o'clock

of the Country reported, and their report was adopt ed. The Committee on Benevolent Operations pre sented a report which was adopted. The Committee on Temperance also reported, and their report wa adopted. The report of the Visitors to East Maine Conference Seminary was read and adopted. The bishop then called the class to be admitted into full connection, to the altar, and addressed them after the usual form. No one will ever forget, I think, the well-timed and thrilling address. Samuel J. Robinson was discontinued. Josiah Fletcher admitted t full connection, and Wm. Reed, John A. Plumme and Clarkson B. Roberts admitted to the Conferer and elected to Deacons' orders. The Conference proceeded to the election by ballot of delegates the next General Conference with the following re-seult, viz.: Lorenzo D. Wardwell, Albert Church and George D. Strout were elected delegates, and Seth H. Beale and B. B. Byrne, reserve delegates, an The Rev. Mr. Cushman, delegate from the Main General Congregational Conference, and the Rev Mr. Hart, delegate from the Maine Baptist Confer ence, were then introduced, and briefly addressed the Conference, extending Christian and fraternal salutations. P. G. Wardwell was located at his own request. E. W. Hutchinson and Wm. L. Brown were elected to Elders' orders. The Conference at ter benediction adjourned.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Missionary Anniversary was held. Rev. Dr. Harris and Rev. C. C. Cone were the speakers-and a rich feast they gave

At 7 o'clock in the evening was the Sabbath Schoo Arey, J. P. Magee, J. E. C. Sawyer, and J. O. Knowler.

Saturday.-At 8 o'clock, A. M., the bishop tool

the chair and called upon Lorenzo D. Wardwell to lead the opening devotions. Leonard H. Bean was elected to Deacons' orders. The characters of the effective Elders on the Rockland District were passed. and Elisha Chenery and Cyrus Phenix received a su perannuated relation. The Conference then fixed Bucksport as the seat for the next session. Rev. upon Bucksport as the seat for the next session. Rev. Mr. Harmon, delegate from the Penobscot yearly Conference of the Freewill Baptists, was introduced, and briefly and quite happily addressed the Conferand their report was accepted. The Comm the Use of Tobacco also gave a report, which was adopted. The Committee on the Bible Cause reported, and it was adopted. Rev. Dr. Harris, Assistan Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society, then addressed the Conference, and we hope it will do us good in all the year.

The Committee on Conference Claimants re and their report was adopted. Adjourned. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Bible Annivers held. The speakers were Wm. L. Brown, Rev. Mr. Knowlton, and C. C. Cone. At 7 o'clock, evening preaching by J. O. Knowles.

Sabbath.—The day broke fair, and at an early hour revealed symptoms of more than usual interest. The Conference love feast was at 8 o'clock, but before that hour every seat, the gallery, and all the aisles and the enteries were filled with an eager press of people. The meeting was one of the very best. Towards its close we heard a subdued tinkering near one of the windows, and soon saw a hastily extemporized stand with a sail spread for an awning. Some of us began to guess it looked like taking the bishop from us and giving him to the people outside; and when I stepped from the church to the stand, I was astonished to find tens of hundreds gathered in the large yard on the south side of the church and in the streets which bound it, while in every direction the streets were alive with people thronging to hear the bishop. He was placed so as to be seen by nearly all in the church, while all could distinctly hear. Thousands listened to that noble sermon, and were moved to tears or praises. To give a representation of it on paper would be impossible. One might as well attempt to photograph the storm with its lightnings and its thunders. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Bro. A. Church preached to a densely crowded house, and the Bishop ordained the Deacons, and with the assistance of several of the senior brethren, the Elders, whose election to orders has been noticed else-

In the evening, Bro. S. Bray, one of the fathers the Conference, preached a funeral sermon on the death of Rev. Joseph P. French and Rev. Joshua Hall. It was a good sermon and well received.

Monday.-The Conference assembled at 8 o'clock, ung a hymn, and Father William Marsh offered orayer. Cyrus Stone, James E. C. Sawyer, C. L. lummer, John L. Locke, were admitted on trial. E Davies and E. F. Hinks, were re-admitted to Confer ence. The Committee on Education and Men reported, and their reports were adopted. Usua onference resolutions of thanks to the people of the place and to the bishop were passed unanimously and then came the hush of suspense. The bishop gave out a hymn, Rev. S. Bray prayed fervently, the bishop read our destiny and destination, and the suspense was over, and general cheerfulness I think characterizes the reception of the appointments by he brethren. Yours, J. O. Knowles.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE APPOINT-MENTS.

BANGOR DISTRICT. DWIN A. HELMERSHAUSEN, . . . Presiding Elder Bangor, Brick Chapel—William J. Robinson.

Union Street—Benjamin Foster. Brewer and Eddington-Moses D. Mathews. Orono-Albert Church.
Oldtown and Milford-Wm. T. Jewell. Hampden-Wm. H. Crawford. Winterport and Frankfort—Supplied by E. Parker. N. Searsport and Monroe—Nathan W. Miller.

Carmel, Newburgh and Levant—To be supplied.
Dixmont, Plymouth and Jackson—Harrison B. W. Exeter and Stetson-Wm. P. Ray. -Benj. S. Arey. Dover-Alfred C. Godfrey Bear Hill, Charleston and

Newport—Cyrus Stone.

Detroit, Palmyra and Canaan—Sullivan Bray.

E. Corinth and Corinth—James O. Knowles.

Sangerville, Parkman and Greenville—Otis R. Corinna and St. Albans-Isaac P. Roberts. Harmony and Cambridge-James M. Hutchi

Lincoln-Wm. W. Marsh.
Patten-Charles E. Springer. Arostook-To be supplied. Houlton and Hodgdon—Jas. W. Day. Danforth, Topsfield and Brancroft—John L. Locke. Luther P. French, Chaplain in U. S. Army, m Dover Quarterly Conference. Samuel A. Fuller, Chaplain in U. S. Army, memb Brewer Quarterly Conference. Benj. A. Chase, Chaplain in U. S. Army, member of Winterport Quarterly Conference.

ROCKLAND DISTRICT

AMMI PRINCE, . . . Presiding Elder. Rockland-Eleazer W. Thomaston-Lorenzo D. Wardwell South Thomaston-To be supplied Vinalhaven-To be supplied. Friendship and Cushing-Hiram Murphy. Waldoboro'-Abram R. Lunt. North Waldoboro'-Paris Rowell Washington-Supplied by Z. Davis.

Bremen and Round Pond-Wm. L. Brown. Bristel-Phineas Higgins. Damariscotta Mills-Elliot B. Fletcher Newcastle-Edward Davies. Wiscasset-Josiah Fletcher. Westport and Arrowsic-Supplied by C. Haskell. Georgetown-Chas. A. Plumer. Boothbay-To be supplied. Southport—Geo. G. Winslow. Woolwich—Nathan Webb. East Pittston-Robert R. Richards Pittston-To be supplied.

South Vassalboro'—Jas. Hartford. North Vassalboro'—Benj. B. Byrne China-To be supplied.

Winslow, Vassalboro' and Benton-David P. Tho on, one to be supplied. Unity-H. P. Blood. Montville and Palermo—To be supplied.

Knox and Morrill—Thos. Cookson.

Windsor and Weeks' Mills-Ephraim Bryant.

Searsmont-John N. Marsh. Appleton and Hope-Oran Strout. Camden-E. F. Hinks. Rockport-To be supplied. Josiah I. Brown, Chaplain 15th Maine Regiment, er of Montville Quarterly Conference. S. F. Chase, Chaplain 3d Maine Regim er of Unity Quarterly Conference Horace L. Bray, Chaplain 12th Maine Regiment, and nember of Newcastle Quarterly Conference

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT. SETH H. BEALE, . . . Presiding Elder. Bucksport—Stephen C. Elliot.

East Bucksport—To be supplied.

North Bucksport and South Orringto

Orrington and Orrington Centre-Chas. B. Dunn. Orrington and Orring
Searsport—George Pratt.
Belfast—Thos. B. Tupper.

J Lincolnville—Wm. Read. Northport and Lincolnville—Wm. Read. Orland—Rufus Day, Penobscot and Brookwille—Joseph King. Castine-George D. Strout. Surry and Trenton-To be supplied. Deer Isle—To be supplied. Ellsworth—Wm. J. Wilson, Tremont—John A. Plumer. Mt. Desert and Eden-To be supplied

Franklin, Sullivan and Gouldsboro'-Benj. F. Stin Cherryfield-Wm. S. McKelle Harrington-Wm. B. Fenlason.

Columbia and Addison-Edward Brackett. -James E. C. Sawyer.

East Machins, Cutler and Cooper Wesley and Northfield-C. Lemuel Plummer West Lubec and Whiting-Clarkson B. Robert Pembroke-Alfred S. Adams Eastport-True P. Adams. Milltown and Princeton-Enoch M. Fowler Calais-Barnett M. Mitchell. Irving A. Wardwell, Chaplain U. S. Army, member of

Machias Quarterly Conference.

FROM OUR OWN SOLDIER. Opelousas, La., April 22, 1863.

Mr. EDITOR :- My last letter was dated at Baton louge about a month ago, which I have no doubt you think is a very long period to elapse without writing a letter, and therefore I must excuse myself by saying that ever since leaving that place we have ad an uninterrupted series of marches. Day after day have we traveled through the hot, broiling sun, and very often without a sufficient quantity of food to give us strength enough to struggle on. Though ve have endured innumerable fatigues and sufferings, re have had the satisfaction of driving the rebel efore us like frightened sheep.

We left Baton Rouge during the last part of March, proceeded south to Donaldsonville, and from here marched southwest and then west, passing through numbers of small, insignificant towns and illages, and immense plantations, with their hundreds of negroes and cattle, and any quantity of negro shanties,-the fine, stately mansion of the master, however, generally being the principal object of attraction.

At Brashear City, (very near to the Gulf.) we em barked on board the gunboats and proceeded up the Bayou Teche into Grand Lake, and landed at a point several miles above the town of Franklin, at which place Gen. Weitzel was already engaging the rebels. Immediately after landing, we took up our march through thick woods, in the direction of Franklin, where heavy canonading was going on. After proceeding about three miles, we came in sight of the enemy's mounted pickets, and four companies of our regiment being deployed as skirmishers, they soon drove the "butternuts" into the woods. Noth ing more of consequence occurred this night.

Early the next morning our division began to move, and shortly after the 3d brigade made an attack on the rebels, who were, as usual, hid in the woods, but were soon driven out of it, not, however, without considerable loss on our side in killed and wounded. In a short time the fighting suddenly ceased, but still the thunder of Weitzel's and Emory's guns could be plainly heard, who were engaging the enemy in front. Everybody expected we had the rebels " bagged " sure ; but next day the fact became generally known that they had given us the slip by the only road left open to them, which of course our generals must have been ignorant of.

The next morning we took up our march, and after marching several miles were joined by Weitzel's and Emory's divisions, who preceded us. Our design appeared to be to follow up the rebels as close as possible, which has been done thus far very successfully, though at the expense of great fatigue and suffering, our daily march averaging fifteen miles, and hardly a day has passed but what our advance guard has had considerable skirmishing with the rebels. We have also captured large numbers of prisoners, most of them stragglers. From all accounts, the rebel army is inferior in size to ours.

The 41st is at present in good health, and is on provost duty in this place, which is a very pleasant change to us, and will at least give us ample time to

Opelousas is a small but very beautiful town, well laid out, and the streets are ornamented with shade trees, giving it a splendid appearance. The majority of the inhabitants are French. The court-house is also here—a large, plain, brick building, ever the door of which floats the colors of the 41st. A number of prisoners are at present There is one newspaper published here, in French and English, called "The Opelousas Courier," which has been printed lately on common wall paper, used for papering the walls of houses, and they seem to have had a small supply of even that. Five printers have been detailed from the 41st, and are at present engaged in getting out an edition of the above paper, and printing special orders, &c., for headqua-The secesh typos left suddenly on the approach of

our army. We are all very anxious to hear the news from the North, as we get but few papers, and have had but one mail since being on the march. We have rumors of the capture of Charleston; also of the taking of 25,000 prisoners by Rosecrans somewhere; but of the truth of these stories we have no real proof. Such news, however, would not be received amiss.

WILL THE NEGROES FIGHT? At the late siege of Washington, N. C., a brave band of soldiers were set for the defense of Rodman's Point. The enemy, ten to one, pressed heavily upon them to ered, they fell back to the river (Tar) where only a scov emained in which they could embark. They hurried into her. The balls came thick and fast from the rebels close upon their heels. The bout had to be pushed from shore vith poles. But alas! when she was loaded she stuck fast in the mud. The boat's sides afforded some shelter to the soldiers while they remained lying; but who should lean overhoard and push her out into the stream? Who would deliberately lay down his life for the possible salvation of his fellows? When several soldiers were about to do it, a large negro said, "You keep still and save your life. I can't fight. I can push off the boat. If they kill me it's nothing. You are soldiers, and they need you to fight." This said, the negro leaped overboard and pushed the boat out into the stream, and sprang back into the boat, pierced by seven bullets. He died in two days. Does Greece or Rome offer a higher style of patriotis

PERSONAL.

G., 46TH.

Bishop Ames is going to Germany to preside at the German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and will be accompanied by Rev. Pastor Hedstrom, the father of our Scandinavian Mission in America. They will also visit the missions in Switzerland and Scand

Bev. George G. Dains, (instead of Davis as printed last week,) formerly Principal of the Amenia Seminary, has accepted the Presidency of the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary at Gouverneur, New York.

Rev. Buell Goodsell, one of the fathers in the New York East Conference, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 4th. He was on his way to his new appointment at East Chester, when called to come up higher. His age was seventy, and he had been 50 years in the ministry.

Brig. Gen. Whipple, a native of Massachusetts and graduate of West Point, was shot on Monday, May 5, at Chancellorsville, while examining the lines of defense. He was shot through the body by a rebel sharpshooter One of our sharpshooters who saw the act, instantly shot the rebel in turn. He was taken to Washington, and lied on Thursday. An hour before he died he received a Major General's commission. He leaves a widow and family of three or four children.

The friends of Gen. Stone mention with gratification the fact that he has been assigned to duty in the Depart-ment of the Gulf, and will soon leave for that field of

Mai. Gen. Hiram G. Berry, who was killed at Chancellorsville, Va., April 3, was a native of Rockland, Me. He commanded Gen. Hooker's old corps, which now forms part of Gen. Sickles' corps. Gen. Berry was passing in front of his men preparatory to a bayonet charge on the enemy, when a bullet pierced his body, passing

through his lungs. Col. Moody, of Ohio, being "Corps Field Officer of the day" on Sabbath, April 27, in the army under Maj Gen. Thomas, preached ten sermons to the soldiers on one day. He preaches more in the army than he used to as a Presiding Elder. On Fast Day he preached in one of the churches at Murfreesboro', Tennessee.

Some leading Englishmen now, to defend the rebelli are advocating slavery. Among others, Ruskin thinks slavery is right. As he has no family, he probably does not appreciate the horrible violations of the rights of hus-

had crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's ford, and its branch, the Rapidan, at Germania and Ely's Ford, on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, they proceeded southeasterly to Chancellorsville, distant 36 miles from their starting point on the Rappahannock, and 10 miles southwest of Fredericksburg. They reached the designated point Thursday evening and found a town con-sisting of one brick house and a forest with a dense unlergrowth, unbroken, except by here and there a small pening, and by the roads which passed through; one, a lank road, from the Germania Ford, on the Rapidan, to Fredericksburg, and another from Ely's Ford, nearer the Rappahannock; this road crossed the plank road near the brick house. Other roads intersect with these not far from the crossing just mentioned; among these are the road to Banks' Ford, six miles to the river, and one to United States Ford, northwest; these fords are below the mouth of the Rapidan-Banks' nearer Fredericksburg. The line was formed, the 11th corps, Gen. Howard, or the right, in advance of the plank road running to Germania and Gordonsville; the 12th Corps, Gen. Slocum, on the centre, at Chancellorsville, and the 5th, General Meade, held the left, which extended toward the river so as to face the enemy and prevent an attack from the rear. As the army was disposed it formed two sides of a triangle, the apex being beyond the brick house, and the right more extended than the left, and not so compact. While these troops had been marching to their position they were entirely separated from the four other corps, but, for a time, General Hooker led the enemy to believe he was massing troops below Fredericksburg for the main attack. but of the three corps sent down there only one, the 6th, Gen. Sedgwick, and one division of the 1st, Gen. Revnolds, crossed the river. Gen. Reynolds, with his four remaining divisions, marched, with Gen. Sickles, from the river, and then hastened, by a back road, to Banks' and United States Fords, so that on Thursday night, April 30, they, with the 2d Corps, Gen. Couch, were on the river above Fredericksburg, and were supporting the other three corps. During these movements Gen. neman, with several thousand cavalry, was pressing toward Richmond to destroy its railroad communication. Thursday night, then, five corps and four divisions were above Fredericksburg-probably not all across the river -and one corps and one division were below. Friday, May 1.—The forenoon was chiefly spent by

General Hooker in consultation with his staff and corpa commanders, and in disposing the columns. The section of country which was to be the scene of conflict is hilly, as well as covered with forest. About noon Gen. Hooker sent Gen. Sykes with a division of Meade's Corps, on the left, to make a reconnoisance in the direction of Fredericksburg, east of the Banks' Ford road. They encountered a division of Longstreet's old corps, and at half-past 2 o'clock had driven them nearly a mile, when Gen. Hooker ordered him back, having ascertained that the enemy intended an attack. Soon after Sykes' division got into position across the Banks' Ford road, the enemy appeared, charged down the hill upon our men but were met by a terrible musketry fire. This contest lasted three quarters of an hour, and the enemy retired. Later in the afternoon an attack was made on the centre by way of the Fredericksburg plank road, and an occasional shell was thrown at our extreme right, Gen. Howard; these were merely reconnoisances to feel our position, but at half-past six o'clock a desperate charge was made on our centre to capture the batteries commanding the plank road, our right, as before stated, being on and in advance of the road, and the left swung back toward the river and facing Fredericksburg. The batteries were at the crossings, where the Ely's Ford road comes in. After the enemy was repulsed no more fighting occurred that day. Both parties were vigorously engaged during the night in building earthworks and abattis, and the woods resounded with the stroke of the axe. Stonewall Jackson cut a passage to the plank road a mile or two beyond Gen. Howard, toward Germania, ready, on the morrow, to dash with his 50,000 men upon our flank and rear. The day closed with no firing below Fredericksburg, but the lines of rebel troops visible the evening of Thursday were no longer to be seen, they had

Saturday, May 2.-This morning Couch's corps was behind Meade, on the left and near the river, thus preventing a raid on the pontoon bridge at United States Ford, northwest of him. Part of Sickles' corps, Berry and Whipple's divisions, was on the right, between Howard and Slocum, but to the rear; the remainder was south of Chancellorsville, in advance of the whole line. Reynold's corps was four miles in the rear of Howard, having just crossed the river at United States Ford. Let it be remembered that the right faced toward the south and the left faced toward the east, the two wings uniting and forming a point south of Chancellorsville; nearly east was Fredericksburg; north was the Rappahannock; running east and west was the plank road, the right extended along on and south of it a distance of three miles west of Chancellorsville; to the rear or north of this road, is the Elv's Ford road, which converges toward and crosses it at Chancellorsville, and the roads from Banks' and United States Fords running nearly south connect near by. Late in the afternoon movements commenced in earnest; Sickles, in the advance, looking south saw trains moving toward the west. He obtained leave to reconnoiter and fell upon what proved to be the rear of Jackson's train, capturing a large number of prisoners. Meanwhile Howard's pickets were skirmishing with the enemy, when suddenly, away to the right, with demoniac yells and the rattle of musketry 50,000 men broke like a thunderbolt upon Howard; then it was that they found out what Jackson was doing. Carl Schurz's division was the first to receive the shock; they tarried not, but fled to the left through Devens' division, where Howard was at that time. He rallied the two remaining divisions for a moment, but they soon gave way; they were Germans, line was not pressed back but crushed in upon itself and completely destroyed. Gen. Hooker massed artillery a mile and a half out on the road, where there was a clearing, and supported it by Berry' division; here the rebel wave was stayed, and in the night it was assaulted by three divisions and a portion of the lost ground recovered.

Sunday. May 3 .- The line was re-formed Sunday morning along the Ely's Ford road, before mentioned Reynolds holding the extreme right, back near the river, Meade next, nearer Chancellorsvile, having been transferred from the left, Couch next and then Sickles. Slocum still held the centre, while Howard, having collected his troops, was transferred to the left. Thus the line was similar to a V, with the open part toward the Rappahannock, but with the troops nearly all on the right, and Jackson still west of them on the plank road, which passed through the point of the V; Jackson tried, early in the morning, to break its point; Sickles alone opposed him, but instead of sending reinforcements Gen. Hooker drew in the point, making it shorter and thicker, consequently he had to abandon his headquarters at the brick house. Jackson's attempts to break this line were unavailing, and during the day, while he was making these assaults, Sedgwick marched from below Fredericksburg

Monday, May 3 .- While Jackson was resting Lee turned upon Sedgwick a large force and compelled him to retreat across the river, but he succeeded in taking with him the captured guns.

had not been heard from, and it was not known that he had succeeded in breaking railroad communication with Richmond; the rain was falling, the river rising, and in a state of doubt it was decided to recross the river, which was done without loss. General Hooker has taken 2,500 prisoners, and one gun more than he lost. The rebels estimated their loss in killed, wounded and missing, at 18,000; ours is 10,000, and the troops are in good spirits; only about three eighths of our army was engaged. Afman. He had destroyed 30 miles of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and penetrated within two miles of the rebel capital, after which part of his forces went east to James river, and part west and returned by way

he divided his forces into a number of detachments, which proved very destructive to the Virginia Central and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads, and the James River Canal. Gen. Averill operated on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; Cols. Wyndham and Drummond on the Central and the Canal; Gen. Gregg on the Fredericksburg Railroad, and on the turnpikes on the same route, 700 of them continuing east and arriving safely

his shoulder, and is at his home near Richmond.

From Suffolk, Va.—General Peck issued an order, May 5, in which he says: "The Commanding General recognizes, in the issue of the ineffectual investment of Suffolk for twenty-three days by the enemy, and in the final withdrawal of his baffled and dispirited forces, marked evidences of the Almighty's favor. With the acknowledged flower of his army, after long premeditation, with superior numbers, and under his ablest Generals, he has failed. In view of this gratifying test of the fortitude and gallantry of the officers and soldiers of this command, the General Commanding tenders them renewed expressions of confi-Commanding tenders them renewed expressions of confi-

From the Department of the Ohio .- On the 29th ult. Gen. Carter crossed the Cumberland in the southern part United States, selected by Congress from those most emiof middle Kentucky. He overtook the enemy May 1, at Monticello, twenty-five miles from Somerset, charged, and drove them through the town. Our men, in fine spirits, pursued them four miles below to the forks of the road. A party of the rebels made an attempt to flank road. A party of the rebels made an attempt to flank and cut off the rear communications, but were repulsed and driven to the borders of Tennessee. In southeastern Kentucky, Montgomery, of Kinsey's command, is still pillaging about Manchester and that neighborhood. Gillowing officers have been elected for six years: A. D.

From the Department of Tennessee.—The paper of last week stated that Gen. Dodge, commander of Corinth, Miss., had captured Tuscumbia, Ala., on the Upper Tennessee. Later advices state that part of his forces continued southwest to Vicksburg and Richmond Railroad, 100 miles east of Vicksburg and 200 miles south of Corinth, and destroyed 20 miles of the track. A rebel paper, the Jackson Miss. Appeal, admits that it is the most important raid of the war, and says: "Besides taking up the railroad he destroyed two bridges, each 150 feet ong, seven culverts and one cattle gap; he burned twenings at Newton; cut down the telegraph poles and destroyed the wire for five miles, and captured two trains, on one of which he found a railroad agent and an ord-nance officer, whom he paroled. He also paroled 36 soldiers in hospitals. It is reported he got safely through to has performed a journey of between 300 and 400 hundred miles though the enemy's country. He had to find his subsistence in the country he passed through, and has estroyed the rebels' only means of communication with Vicksburg. Gen. Grant's army is now below Vicksburg. The troops marched down on the Louisiana side of the river, leaving their baggage behind them; all the canals having failed, such heavy articles as are needed will have to run past the batteries. An attack was made on the burg, by the course of the river, and news from Cairo, west past the rear of Vicksburg, and enters the Mississippi at Grand Gulf; up this river it is supposed Gen. Grant's forces will, or have moved, and as the rebel railroad communications are all said to be cut off, the evacu

Cairo dispatches state that Port Gibson, 10 miles south-east of Grand Gulf, has been taken. Gen. Grant sent the following dispatch, dated May 3, to Washington: "We landed at Boulinsburg April 30. Moved imme-diately on Port Gibson, met the enemy, 11,000 strong, our miles south of Port Gibson at 2 A. M., on the 1st inst., and engaged him all day, entirely routing him with the loss of many killed and about 500 prisoners besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500

ation of that place is anticipated.

The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying were rebuilt and the pursuit continued until the present time. Besides the heavy artillery at this place, four field pieces were captured and some stores, and the enemy were iven to destroy many more.

The country is the most broken and difficult to operate

Another dispatch from Gen. Grant is concerning the Rouge. He confirms the statement that the caval ry, Col. cavalry raid from Northern Mississippi down to Baton outh of that struck the New Orleans road, which runs through the State, from north to south. Grierson spread nent throughout the State, destroying railroads restle works and bridges, burning locomotives and rail-

From the Department of the Gulf .- Gen. Banks has is sued an order commanding all registered enemies to leave the death penalty for furnishing supplies to the enemie of the United States in arms; and one stating that negroes who desire to escape the intended conscription in the rebel army must follow the flag of the government, now and forever the flag of Union and Liberty." This dated January 27, for the conscription of negroes free or slave. The rebels are reported to have one gunboat and thirty transports on the Red River above Alexandria, La., where Gen. Banks' army now is. They are also re-

The report that Gen. Banks occupied Alexandria, on the Red River, is premature; he was, at last accounts,

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Marshals.— The official list of the Provost Marshals under the law for enrolling and organizing the militia is issued. The following are the New England appointments:

Massachusetts.—Ist District, Albert D. Hatch; 2d District, J. W. D. Hall; 3d District, George A. Shaw; 4th District, Wm. G. Howe; 5th District, Daniel H. Johnson, Jr.; 6th District, Horatio G. Herrick; 7th District, Homer A. Cook; 8th District, Samuel V. Stone; 9th District, D. H. Merriam; 10th District, James H. Martin.

Martin.

Maine.—Ist District, Capt. C. H. Dougherty; 2d District, John C. Baker; 3d District, A. P. Davis; 4th District, Elijah Law; 5th District, Capt. A. D. Bean.

New Hampshire.—Ist District, John G. Godfrey; 2d District, Anthony Colby; 3d District, Chester Pike.

Vermont.—Ist District, Capt. C. R. Crane; 2d District, Gilman Henry; 3d District, Rolla Gleason.

Rhode Island.—Ist District, William. E. Hamlin; 2d District, Alfred B. Chadsev.

Nine Months' Regiments .- The following are the dates which terminate the period of service of the nine months regiments of Massachusetts-all the present year: 30 Regiment, June 26; 4th, June 25; 5th, June 29; 6th, 8; 8th, July 30; 42d, July 14; 43d, June 20; 44th, June 12; 45th, July 7; 46th, July 22; 47th, July 31; 48th, August 15; 49th, July 28; 50th, June 30; 51st, July 14; 52d, July 11; 53d, August 6; 11th Battery Light Artillery, May 25.

regiments is as follows: 21st Regiment, July 13; 22d, October 18; 23d, June 29; 24th, July 16; 25th, June 29; 26th, July 18; 27th, June 30; 28th, July 18.

nati. The soldiers were obliged to batter down two or hree doors in his house to get at him. The Copperhe rang the fire bells, collected together, and attempted to rescue him, but he was taken to Cincinnati. At dark the traitors re-assembled, took possession of the Journal office, a loyal newspaper, and burned the building to the ground. The fire communicated to the adjoining buildings and extended from block to block; how much property was destroyed, is not stated. The telegraph lines in ederal troops arrived from Columbus and Cincinnati nd at half past 11 quiet was again restored. The next orning, Wednesday, the 6th, the Empire, a Copperhead newspaper, was suppressed, and the editor arrested and sent to Cincinnati, a swivel removed from the office, wo wagon loads of muskets in the Light Guards Armory seized, and 30 of the leading rioters arrested and put in

jail, and the grog shops closed.

The charges against Vallandigham are that he e d rebellion in a speech on or about the 1st of May He declared that the Government was waging war to enslave the white men and free the negro, and that the war might have been honorably terminated if the Administra-tion had so wished. He denounced General Burnside's

people to resist the Government.

Gen. Curtis is arresting the secessionists in his Department; about 100 of the most active in St. Louis, Mo., were arrested on the 6th inst. The list, which is said to

National Academy of Sciences—The last Congress passed a law incorporating the National Academy of Sciences. It consists of fifty persons, citizens of the in January, and its sessions except for business, are to be public. The Academy is divided into two classes, one of Mathematics and Physics, the other of Natural History, and each class is subdivided into five sections. The following officers have been elected for six years: A. D. Bache, of Washington, President; James D. Dana, of New Haven, Vice President; L. Agassiz, of Cambridge, Foreign Secretary; Wolcott Gibbs, of New York, Home, Secretary. Prof. B. Pierce, of Cambridge, was also appointed Chairman of the First Class; and Prof. B. Silliman, Senior, Chairman of the Second Class. All members are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Senate for its own members. Fifty foreign askentucky, Montgomers,
pillaging about Manchester and that neighborhood. Unbert is powerless to arrest him, as he runs away always.
The 7th and 12th Rhode Island, 6th and 9th New Hampshire, of Gen. Neagle's Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, left Richmond, Kentucky, Sunday, 3d inst.,
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Secretary. Prof. B. Pierce, of Cambridge, was also appointed Chairman of the First Class; and Prof. B. Silliparation. It bers are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Senate for its own members. Fifty foreign as-

sociates may be elected. Concerning Aliens .- The conscription act provides that foreigners who have declared on oath their intention to become citizens of the United States, shall be liable to do military duty the same as citizens. It is claimed in be-half of such that if they have not voted or exercised other political franchise, they can renounce their oath and claim foreign protection. In order that there may be no misapprehension the President has issued a proclamation lated May 8, in which he declares that if the class named are found in the United States any time during the rebellion after sixty-four days from the date of the proclama

tion, the plea of alienage will not shield them. Colored Artillery .- The New Orleans correspon diers in hospitals. It is reported he got safely through to Baton Rouge." If he has gone down to Baton Rouge he heavy artillery, in the defenses north of New Orleans, says the company had been organized only some two months, but in that time they had built for themselves a fine and tastily ornamented camp, in a location which was formerly a dank and noisome swamp, filling it up with walk in some places and paving it with bricks in others, turffing the borders to the paths, and laving out other portions in patriotic devices. "As regards the manual of arms, they were drilled two or three hours daily, and had, atteries at Grand Gulf, upward of 60 miles below Vicks- as I have said, achieved a proficiency truly wonderful. burg, by the course of the river, and news from Cairo,
May 11, by the dispatch boat from the fleet says we have
we found them quick motioned and catching and obeying captured Grand Gulf, with 500 prisoners, and all the guns, ammunition and stores. The Big Black River runs southtroops I have seen in the volunteer service. This is strong assertion, but I make it advisedly, and with thought. This company, 150 strong, is composed almost entirely of young men, between 20 and 30 years of age, robust, broadshouldered and healthy looking. All were once slaves, and the very fact of their former servitude leads them in stinctively to a discipline such as it takes white soldier long to obtain. The non-commissioned officers are blacks like the privates, and they appreciate their positions, and study constantly to be worthy of the confidence of their

> Invalid Corps.-The War Department has authorized the organization of invalid corps. The companies are to be made up from officers and enlisted men of the commands now in the field, who from wounds received in action, or disease contracted in the line of duty are unfit for field service, but are still capable of effective garrison duty, or such other duty as may be required of an invalid corps. This corps will also include officers and enlisted men still in the service and on the rolls, but who are ab sent on duty in hospitals or convalescent camps, or are otherwise under the control of medical officers, and offider it will be under the control of his bureau.

der it will be under the control of his bureau.

\*Church's Cotopaxi.—Church's painting of Cotopaxi, the most remarkable of the South American volcanoes, is now on exhibition at Goupil's Gallery, 772 Broadway. In this picture, which is a companion piece to his celebrated "Heart of the Andes," the artist represents Cotopaxi in continuous but not violent eruption; the discharges of thick somke occur in successive but gradual jets, and, seen at a distance, the column rises slow and majestic; the wind gives an oblique direction to the dense vapor after it has ascended a few thousand feet from the crater; gradually dispersed, yet it hangs heavily over the landscape and along the horizon, so that the newly-risen sun flares with a lurid fire through its thick volumes. These phenomena are eminently characteristic of Cotopaxi; nor is the adjacent scenery less so, This embraces a large area some fifty miles distant from the base of the cone. The cliffs and plateaus which diversify the surface of the country, the foliage in the foreground, and the aspect of the horizon and vegetation, are all minutely studied from nature, and are typical of that portion of the Andes which is modified in appearance and character by volcanic agencies.—Christian Advocate.

\*\*An Old Landmark\*\*—Stuyvesant's pear-tree is one of

An Old Landmark.—Stuyvesant's pear-tree is one of the old landmarks of the city of New York. It stands at the corner of Third Avenue and Thirteenth Street, inclosed in an iron railing, and though only the merestremant of its former self, it still enjoys a green old ago, though just now, as becomes one so old, it is hoary headed. This tree is thought to be among the oldest of its kind in existence, as it is said to have been planted by Governor Stuyvesant on his farm, then two miles from the city to the contract of the city hy the Eng. old. May 4 it was white with blossoms.

Fat Men.-A Washington correspondent writes that the rules of the conscription will exclude all fat men, the reason of their exemption being "not only the plea of physical incompetency, but because it is proverbial, from never been remarkable for daring deeds in the field." This sweeping rule has many decided exceptions.

The Capture of Boston Ships .- The ship Punjaub, of ton, Captain Miller, just arrived at London from Calcutta, was captured by the rebel pirate Alabama on the 14th of March, in lat, 8.40 N., lon, 31 1-2 W.; but the cargo being British poperty, the ship was released upon the captain giving a bond for \$55,000. The Puncity, and she is the third ship belonging to the same own ers which has been captured by the rebel pirates.

Speech by Sam Houston.-The Galveston Telegrap f March 23, contains a speech made in that city by Gen Houston, and in which he says the Southern Confedera cy has his fondest, best wishes.

For Texas .- An expedition known as Gen. Blunt's Army, is fitting out in Kansas for Texas. It is composed of Nebraska and Kansas volunteers, one regiment from Colorado, and 5000 Indians. Every effort is being made to start the expedition by the 10th of May. A negro regiment has nearly completed the fortification of For

tent court in Philadelphia, that a deserter from the Amer-can army is a felon at common law, and if he be shot by the guard of a Provost Marshal while attempting to es-

time by the Amoskeag Company of Manchester, N. H., including two for Halifax and one for the Russian city of

band and wife, parents and children, which form a chapter of the history of slavery.

Alleghany Mountains, and south to the Virginia and the vives and families of rebel officers, will be sent beyond the Federal lines.

Colonel Romaine, the Haytian Minister, is quietly attending to his duties, and is perfecting arrangements which will secure the emigration of some of the best colored people of Washington, who propose entering into the culture of coffee and cotton.

Gen. Sigel has had an interview with the President, and is at his home near Richmond.

From Suffelk, Va.—General Peck issued an order, May 5, in which he says: "The Commanding General recognises, in the issue of the ineffectual investment of Suffolk for twenty-three days by the enemy, and in the final with-like the says in the issue of the ineffectual investment of Suffolk for twenty-three days by the enemy, and it has and said she should be scized; and the members of the Minister stocks in marked contrast with the cape amended.

Here of the history of slavery.

Handley Mean Halley Mean Heath—C R Hawley J Harrison.

England. The New York Times says it has positive information that Hooker has recreased the river.

There is great excitement in England on American affairs. There have been debates in both Houses of Parlisment concerning the seisures of British rebel officers, will be sent beyond the Federal lines.

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#### Marriages.

In Charlestown, April 23, by Rev. L. Crowell, Mr. James M. Cooper, of Bangor, Me., to Mrs. Frances E. Vose, of C.; April 39, same place, by the same, Mr. Lucien Gove to Miss Mary A. M. Johnson, both of Charlestown.

In East Boston, May 10, at the residence of the bride's father, Charles P. Eager to Miss Anna E. Goodwin, only daughter of Daniel Goodwin, all of East Boston.

In Waltham, April 12, by Rev. D. K. Merrill, Lieut. Wm. H. Gertz to Miss Mary H. Porter, both of East Cambridge; April 29, Mr. Albert Fettee to Miss Angenette Handy, both of Newton; May 5, M. Charles W. Bunker to Miss Fanny M. Donnell. both of Bath, Me. Wm. R. Wakham to Miss Lois M. Floyd, boin of George town,
In the Methodist Episcopal Church of Southbridge, Mass.,
May 3, by Rev. N. D. George, Mr. Edwin Phillips, of Charlton, to Miss Adelia Plimpton.
In Portsmouth, N. H., April 26, by Rev. S. Holman, Mr. James Magraw to Miss Lydia J. Mooney; April 30, Mr. Hiram G. Freecott to Miss Almira M. Whitney.
At the Rockingham House, May 7, by Rev. S. Holman, Mr. Jeremiah Dingley, Jr. to Miss Ruth P. McKenney, both of Auburn, Me.; May 10, Mrs. Allen Greenough to Miss Frances S. Emery, both of Portsmouth, N. H.

#### Beaths.

In this city, April 28, Emily H. Bond, wife of George F. Bond, aged 22 years.

May 6, Mr. Leander Mason, aged 27 years, 10 months, son of the late Joseph Mason, of Marblehead.

In Providence, April 29, of scarlet fever, Frank L., son of Rev. Charles II. and Sister Mary E. Payne, aged 2 years, 6 months and 22 days. months and 22 days.

In Placerville, California, March 11, Joseph C., youngest son of Joseph C. Hill, of East Saugus, Mass., aged 27 years.

Motices. HERALD CALENDAR. Meeting, at Williamsburgh, Mass., June 1, 2. POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. J. H. Griffin, Windsor, Vt. Rev. Joseph Gerry, Rockport, Mass. Rev. Moses Spencer, Leicester, Vt. Rev. John W. Case, South Coventry, Conn.

Rev. S. V. Gerry, Kennebunkport, Me. QUARTERLY MEETINGS. GOR DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. May—Gariand and Dover, at Oliver School-house, 16, 17; rono and Milford, 23, 21; Patten and Lincoln, 30, 31. June—Presque Isle, 6, 7; Houlton, 13, 14; Topsfield, 20, 21. Quarterly Meeting at place first named. [Remainder hereafter.]

Hampden, May 7.

BUCKSPORT DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. 20, P. M. August-East Machias, 1, 2; Machias, 2, P. M.; Addison, 8, 9; Columbia, 9, P. M.; Tremont, 15, 16; Northport, 20; Searsport, 22, 23; Belfast, 23, P. M.
Bucksport, May 7.

S. H. Beale.

ROCKLAND DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER. ROCKLAND DISTRIOT—FOURTH QUARTER.

Msy—Rockland and Thomaston, at R., 9, 10, A. M., at T., 10, P. M.; Searsmont, Appleton and Hope, at S., 16, 17; Waldoboro' and Friendship, at W., 23, 24; Montville and Knox, at M., 30, 31.

June—Windsor and South Vassalboro', at W., 6, 7; North Waldoboro' and Washington, at N. W., 13, 14; Bremen and Bristol, at Bristol, 20, 21; Damariscotta and Damariscotta Mills, at D., 27, 28.

July—Newcastle and Wiscasset, at W., 4, 5; Georgetown, Westport and Arrowsic, at G., 11, 12; Boothbay and Southport, at S., 18, 19; Woolwich and Dresden, at W., 25, 26.

Jugust—East Pittston and Pittston, at E. P., 1, 2; North Vassalboro' and China, at C., 8, 9; Winslow, Vassalboro' and China, at C., 8, 9; Winslow, Vassalboro and Benton, 15, 16; Cliuton and Unity, at C., 22, 23; Union.

LYNN DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER.-Rei

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE MINUTES—1863. Any sersons having a surplus will please return them immediately, as I am entirely out.

May 13 tt JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

MAINE AND EAST MAINE CONFERENCE MINUTES will be ready next week, and a supply will be sent to
each preacher in charge, by mail or express.
May 13

NEW LONDON DISTRICT PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will be held at South Manchester,
commencing June 16, 1663.
Providence, May 4.

GEO. M. CARPENTER.

PROGRAMME.
First Session: Report of the State of the Church on the va

at East Bridgewater, Wednesday, June 10, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

1st. Appointment of Committees.
2d. Report of the Sunday Schools of the several churches.
3d. Election of Officers for the ensuing year.
4th. Discussion: Question: How far are Sunday School Teachers Responsible for the Religious Education of that part of the community not attending Sunday School instruction; Speakers: W.B. Hall and E. S. Fletcher.
5th. Essay: Subject: Qualifications of a Sunday School Teacher. Essay to be followed by a discussion upon it. A full attendance is requested. Should it prove stormy on Wednesday the Convention will meet on Thursday.

W. B. Hall, Sec'ry of the Association.

Per order of Secretary, R. W. ALLEN.

WORCESTER SOUTH PREACHERS' MEETING will
be held at Palmer, June 2d and 3d.

Tuesday, A. M.: Organization and Devotional Exercises;
P. M.; Written Sermon by F. Woods; Sketchee by all; Sermon in the evening, by W. Goodnow; Essays: Conversion of
St. Paul—Ed. S. Chase; Witness of the Spirit-N. J. Merrill;
Natural Depravity—M. P. Webster; Means of Revival—M.
M. Parkhurst; Freedom of the Will—J. Noon; Regeneration
—I. B. Bigelow; Elements of Clerical Success—D. Sherman;
Materialiam—N. D. George; Exposition of some Scripture—
C. H. Vinton; Means of Promoting Interest in Social Meetings—W. Merrill; The Consedence—C. H. Sewali; The Doctrine of Prayer—J. W. P. Jordan.

If the preachers are not prepared on the essays named, let
them present others. Hope to see all present.

Per order the District Preachers' Meeting.

Market Beef-Extra \$0.50; first quality \$9.00; second qual-y \$8.50; third quality, \$5.50 @ 6.50. Working Ozen—None.
Milch Couss—\$44 @ 46; common do, \$19 & 20.
Veal Calves—\$4.00 @ 7.00. Veal Calves—\$4.00 € 7.00.

Tearlings—\$00; two years old, \$00; three years old \$23 € 25.

Hides—\$ @ \$jc per B.

Tallow—\$ @ \$jc \$7 B.

Calf Skins—12 @ 14c per B.

Pelts—\$0.00 € 3.50.

Sheep and Lambs—\$3.00 € 4.50; extra \$3.75 € 4.00.

Spring Pigs—Wholesale 5 @ 6c; retail 6 € 8c.

RETAIL PRICE. 23 8pinach, peck
17 Hubbard Squashes,
18 P b,
12 Marrow Squash,
16 P b
16 8weet Potatoes, peck,
25 Hermuda Potatoes,
12; P qt,
14 Bermuda Tomatoes,
09 V qt. Bernuds Tomatoes,

# qt,
| Cucumbers,
| Cucumbers,
| Lettuce, # head,
| Cabbages each,
| Onlons, # peck,
| Turnips, pock,
| Heats, peck,
| Dandellons # peck,
| Dandellons # peck,
| Rubarb, B,

WHOLESALE PRICE.

Butter, in tubs, 18 00 @20 00 Shorts, # ton, 24 do. 13 00 @16 00 Wheat, we-well with the same of the s 2n do, 2nd do,

bbl, the bbl 

GRASS SEED.

ords Grass,

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p sack,

p sack,

p by the first of the 30 @ 38 @

/owi Meadow,

\$\psi\$ bush,
\$\ps 1 50 @ 2 00

# Advertisements.

IF YOU WOULD SING WELL, Study and Practice the admirable Lessons and Exercises contained in

BROWN & BROTHERS UNEQUALED LIQUID
BLACKING, for sale by Grocers and Boot and Shoe
Dealers, at 11 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.
B. F. BROWN & BROS., General Agents.
May 13

OIL CLOTH CARPETS. The celebrated Enam-eled finished, in Marquetry, Tapestry, and other beauti ful designs for sale at Manufacturer's prices by the New Eng land Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street. 3t May 13

CHINA AND JAPAN STRAW CARPETS from Haggerty's great sale of the 15th ult. Some of the best productions, and many new and beautiful patterns in check and stripes at prices much less than the ruling rates, just received by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street, One price and cash system strictly adhered to.

May 13

CANTON STBAW MATTING at 25 cents per square yard, a portion of a cargo just received, which we shall sell by the yard or quantity at the above price. Purchasers are reminded that the prices of these goods have fully doubled, but we are determined to keep our customers supplied at the lowest possible prices.

New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover Street.

May 13

PACIFIC GUANO. Agency for the ammoniated PACIFIC GUANO.

We are receiving a constant supply of this superior GUANO, which will be found one of the CHEAPEST AND BEST FERTILIZERS IN THE MARKET. It is powerful and efficacious, capable of carrying the crops through the season, maturing the same before the early frost, and leaving the soil earliched by the ADDITION OF PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND AMMONIACAL SALTS. It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops—Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, &c., &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received the last season. Every Farmer and Gardener should give it a trial. The present and prospective high prices for the products of the country are enough to stimulate every signiculturist to extra exertions in producing more than a usual crop the coming season. A Pamphlet containing testimonials, &c., will be furnished on application.

GEO. DAVENPORT & CO., 145 Milk Street, Boston. April 29

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY and FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Summer Term will commence May 12th.

This School is not excelled for thoroughness. It still retains its full board of experienced Teachers. The Professor in Music is a pupil of Julius Knorr and F. Liszt, Germany. A rare opportunity will be afforded for the study of Botany and Geology.

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER, 9 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Stocks, Bonds, and National Securities bought and sold on Commission, at the Boston Stock and Exchange Board.
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# Advertisements.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE MINUTES—
Now Ready, Packages have been sent to each Preacher
in charge. If more are wanted, please apply early. Single
copies 10 cents.

JAMES P. MAGEE,
April 29

April 29

April 29

April 20

A FOR SALE. A GOOD MELODEON, suitable for a small Church or a Sabbath School. It can be see at the North Russell Street Church. Apply for terms to We S. KYLE, No. 9 State Street. EDWIN M. PUTNAM & CO., COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, Nos. 5 and 13 Old State House,

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE MINUTES

Now Ready. Packages have been sent to each Preachet
in charge. If more are wanted, please apply early. Single
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JAMES P. MAGEE,
April 29

S Cornhill, Boston.

April 29

KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT. The attention of the public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments, as a perfect and speedy care for all the aches and pains that fiesh is heir to.

RHEUMATISM is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, the form checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of RHEUMATISM is caused by a sugmation of the mana-arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

NEURALGIA—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflam-mation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

SPRAINS are caused by an over-extension and a sud-den re-action of the muscles—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment—equally good for men or heast. man or beast.

PLEURISY is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs
—is cured by a few bottles of KENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LIN-PLEURISY is an inflammation of the lining of the ribs—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Linibers.

BRUISES are caused by a sudden pressure of the flesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Linimers.

CRAMP is a contraction of the muscles, caused by a sudden stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life having a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Linimers.

BILIOUS COLIC is caused by a neuralgis in the stomach and bowels—take a teaspoonful of Kennedy's Rheumatic Linimers in warm water every half hour until cured.

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS are caused by an unnatural dryness of the glands—wet a piece of flamel with Kennedy's Emelmatic Linimers, apply it on going to bed, and you will be well in the morning.

HEADACHE AND THROBBING OF THE TEMPLES is caused by a pressure from insensible perspiration—is

WEAKNESS OF THE BACK-Follow the direction in

WEARNESS OF THE BACK-Follow the direction in the circular around each bottle.

FOR A HARD, DRY AND HOLLOW OLD COUGH that racks your system at every spasm. You will dip a cloth in hot water and lay it on your throat and chest until it is cold; (this will relax the nerves and feab) you will immediately saturate another cloth with the Liniment, and lay it on your throat and chest; the Liniment will penetrate into every hibre and cell of your breast and lungs. Do this every night for two or three weeks, and the result will appear miraculous to you. You may take a few drops of the Liniment on a lump of sugar, and let it dissolve slowly in your mouth; this will allay all tickling and irritation of the throat.

It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Infiammation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply for the winter.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass and sold by Druggists everywhere. Oct 8

JUST PUBLISHED. I. RECREATIONS FOR THE CABINET ORGAN, HARMONIUM, OR MELO-deon; consisting of Selections of the most Popular Themes, from Anber, Beethoven, Bellini, Donizetti, Handel, Mozart, Rossini, Spohr, Verdi, and others. To be published in a series of six numbers, of sixteen pages each, with cover. Price 30 cents per number, or \$1.50 for the series, on receipt of which they will be sent to any address, post-paid. First number is now ready. Succeeding numbers will follow every other Saturday, dating from May 2d.

II. SCHOOL FOR THE MELODEON, HARMONIUM, AND CABINET ORGAN; containing Progressive Lessons, Studies, and Scales; Songs, Duets; Trios, and Quartets; Voluntaries, Interludes, and Recreative Pieces; for the Parlor and Choir; carefully prepared with reference to the advancement of Learners, both in technical ability and taste as well as the, true development of the powers and beauties of these instruments. By George F. Root. Price \$2.00, onserectif of which it will be sent by mail to any address prepaid, Published by

MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer St., New York.

MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer St., New York. Boston: MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington Street. April 29 CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSUBANCE

Excess of interest received over losses,
Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSURED.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
May 20
Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. A Printing Office for \$10.

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BEST, cheapest, most durable portable Card and Job Presses and is so simple a toy of fancy printing with ease. Cards, Bill-Heads, Laucis, fancy printing with ease. Cards, Bill-Heads, Laucis, Circulurs, &c., can be printed at a triding expense.

Price of Presses: No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$12; No. 3, \$18; No. 4, \$42. Price of Preinting Offices, including Press: No. 1, \$12; No. 2, \$22; No. 3, \$32; No. 4, \$42. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY,

13 Water Street, Boston.

first ministering to the bodily wants, and then pointing to Christ.

Funds are much needed to procure religious reading, and such special stores as are not given. We believe all stores entrusted to us will be faithfully distributed

For further information, directions and documents, address CHARLES DEMOND, 4 Court Street, Boston.

All stores should be addressed to L. P. ROWLAND, JR., Agent, Tremont Temple, Boston, and money be sent to Joseph Store, Esq., 12 Tremont Street, Boston.

Where more convenient, stores and money may be sent to George H. Stuart, Esq., 12 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

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JAMES P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill, Boston

DARKER SEWING MACHINES, PRICE \$40

# Advertisements.

have been cpened in London and Liverpool. Also in Paris, Havana, Yora Cruz and Valparaiso.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is suited to both young and old. It strengthens the Hair, prevents it falling or turning gray, and imparts to it a beautiful glossy appearance. It never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Original Youthul Color.

It will cause the Hair to grow on bald places.

It will strengthen the Hair and stop its falling.

It will cure Dandruff and all Diseases of the Scalp.

It can do no harm, and will do good.

IT IS NOT A DYE, but acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving then the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and inxurious quantity as in youth. It will restore it on bid places, requires no previous preparation of the hair, and of casily applied by one's self. One bottle will usually last for your, as after the hair is once restored, occasional applications once in three months will ensure against gray bairs to the most advanced age.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

MES. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING, OR ZYLOBALSAMUM is essential to use with the Restorer Reproduces:
fails to invigorate, beautify and refresh the Hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

whose Hair requires frequent dressing, it has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. The rich glossy appearance imparted is truly wonderful. It cleanses the Hair, removes all dandruff, and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance. It will prevent the Hair from failing out, and is the most economical and valuable Hair Dressing known Mil-

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamun, for several months past, with great effect and entire satisfaction. I can new neither baid nor gray) my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass., writes: "That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamun promote the growth of the hair where baidness has commenced, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.

REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes: "The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's, World's Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamun I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

REV. D. Morris, Cross River, N. Y., says in a letter: "I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum, therefore I recommend them."

A GOOD EFFECT.

REV. JAMES P. STONE, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobal-samum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; It is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

has ceased to fall, and is restored to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,

AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.

The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair...

THOROUGHLY TESTED.

REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the lat Baptist Church,
Lancaster, N. H., under date of September 26, 1899, writes:
"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and
Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those
who wish to have their gray hair re-tored to its original
color. I am satisfied the Restorer is not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

oughly tested it."

AS GOOD AS NEW.

MR. MERRICK WOODS, Londonderry, Vt., writes: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have restored my hair to its original color and beauty. One year ago my hair was very thin and quite gray. I have now as fine a head of hair as I ever had." a nead of hair as I ever had."

FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.

REV. B. P. Stone, D. D., Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is a ceessful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair."

PRIZES THEM HIGHLY.

REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, N. H., writes; "I think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restor-erand Zylobalsamum. Both myself and wife have used them with the most satisfactory results." Those preparations are exported largely to Europe, and have a world-wide reputation. TWO MONTHS USE. MRS. FANNY ROBINSON, of Londonderry, Vt., under date of August 21, 1856, writes: "1 have made an experiment with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Re-torer and Zylobalsamum. I have used them two months. I now have a new growth of hair coming out, and my gray hair is extinct."

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Buffalo, N. Y., writes, "Hrs. S. A
Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are th
best preparations I have ever known. They have restored my
gray hair to its original color." gray hair to its original color."

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
AND ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The Great unequaled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.
COMMENT IS NEEDLESS.
REV. M. THACHER, Pitcher, Cheuango County, N. Y.,
writes: "I am sixty years of age. By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, my gray hair is restored to its
natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye, but acts on the
secretions. My hair ceases to fall. Your Hair Dressing is
superior to all others. For cruptions it has no equal.

HIS WIFE APPROVES.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Unio
I have used Mrs. S. A. Alleu's World's Hair
and Hair Dressing, and it has also been used by
We unqualifiedly pronounce them the best prepara
have ever used—in which declaration numerous fri

A FINE HEAD OF HAIR.

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City, says in a letter: procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zy balaamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented fellip off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to natural glossy and beautiful black." to anything I have ever used."

REV. WM. CUTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. T. using M. S. A. A. i.m.'s World's Hair Restorer and Zy samum, writes My hair is changed to its natural colo growing on bald spot, &c. I should be glad to have you name when it can do you any good."

REV. W. B. THORNELOE, Prescott, Lances says in a letter: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Res balsamum ore perfect sourcels. After using it my certrently gray hair is restored to its naturalistic of its sources. The sale of these articles in Enciland." in England."

EVERYBODY INTERESETD.

REV. J. F. GRISWOLD, Washington, New Harwites: "Mrs. S. A. Allen's preparations, World's storer and Zylobal samm, are really efficacious in the hair to its natural color, and are all they purport

AT A PREMIUM IN WALL STREET.

JAS. H. DILL, Esq., 106 Wall Street, New York, that from personal knowledge, Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer will restore gray hair to its primitive color, and will also renew the hair where baldness had. It is not a dye, but possesses the quality of retae glands which secrete the hair, and thus restores pristine beauty.

DON'T READ THIS. either begin to fail in color or decrease in luxuri
NOTHING MORE WANTED.
REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y., writ
A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has been suctoring my hair, and the World's Hair Dressing
It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness
and always produces the softness, silkiness and
so requisite to the human hair."

so requisite to the human hair."

REV. H. A. Phatt Hampden, Delaware County, N. Y. writes: "He knows that Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hai Restorer and Zylobalsamum will restore gray hair to its na ural color, prevent the fall, and cure baldness and the disease incident to the hair and scalp."

BETTER THAN ANY OTHER.

REV. Mrs. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary it Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y., (the climate having ser ously affected her hair and scalp.) writes: "I have derive much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various otheremedies, but never anything that so materially and permenently benefited me."

ently benefited me."

A DAUGHTER BENEFITED.

Rev. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, Orange C.

, writes: "By the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Wolcatorer and Zylobalsamum may hair has greatly you my head, and put on a very lively, healthy a he same is true of my daughter; her hair had be and came out constantly, until we thought the head most bare; her hair has handsomely thickened up as a healthy appearance. We are chankful to you hat we have full value for our money."

### Poetry.

TO A CLOUD.

Floating along, floating along, Thou art a fairy-like thing to lie Floating along, thou fair little cloud. How calmly there thou dost recline, 'Tis nought to thee that o'er the earth. So long in beauty thou may'st float, Thy little dancing white-winged boat O! little cloudlet, would that I With thee might float along the sky; I'd leave these troub'lous cares and fears Behind me in this vale of tears; And soar aloft to be with thee; Away from earthly noise and crowd, I'd be like thee, a simple cloud, Guileless and pure; a carrier dove, Floating along, floating along, So like the echoing cadence of song, O fair little picture, O sweet little cloud. When my soul is free, how quick will it rise, Impulsive and glad, to its home in the skies; Then bear it, O pure little white cloud of the even, Right on to the glorious portals of heaven.

For Zion's Herald. "I WAS AFRAID JESUS WOULD LEAVE

Jane McAllister, a venerable lady, more than ninet; A few weeks before her death she said to the writer "In my early Christian life I was afraid Jesus would leave me, and I entreated him not to. He never has, and I have confidence he never will."

With trembling step and fearful heart, She sought the place of prayer; Her heart was burdened with a weight That long had rested there. She oft had come to Jesus' feet His tender love addressing, And never had she turned away

But in her soul there was a fear And without Christ, she knew for her

So now she came before her Lord; With earnestness she pleaded, "My precious Master, leave me not," And he her crying heeded.

And in that sacred hour, to her Was this sure promise given : O never will I turn away

Or wound thy heart, or grieve thee; Fear not, thy Saviour's word is sure, I'll never, never leave thee." For many, many useful years

A shining light she tarried, And the sweet influence of those words Even to the last she carried.

And Jesus kept her near to him Through all life's changeful story, And when the silver cord was loosed He took her home to glory. Wilhraham, April 3, 1863.

SPRING FLOWERS.

Stormy March was sweeping past, On the wings of the stern and angry blast And the visions that came with the opening Spring Of fair flowers that bloom, and bright birds that sing Had faded before the storm-king's breath, Hope folded her bright and shining wings, And the spirit grew sad, for the song she sings Is one of doubt, of gloom and sorrow. With no ray of light for the dark to-morrow.

The chilling breeze Sweeps with a sad low sighing, And seems to be mouning the loved and los

For singing brooks and leafy bowers. O why dost thou tarry, ye laughing Spring Ye cannot know what joy ye bring To the weary heart that has waited long, To greet your coming with mirth and song. The wild March wind still is sweeping past, But no note of sorrow is now on the blast; Shall I tell you the cause of this change of feeling Some meek spring flowers, so sweet and rare, Spoke of friendship tried and true, While their sweet and balmy breath Banished the thought of pain and death. Where on the air wild music floats, Bold, martial strains, triumphant notes 'Mid scenes lake these, these flowerets bright, Looked up and smiled in heaven's own light; The Power that clothed the lilies fair, "A soldier's tribute," the letter said. May blessings be showered on the giver's head, May his earthly path be strewn with flowers, May they gladden and brighten the passing hours

#### Ladies.

May he joyfully roam through the heavenly bowers, And gaze with delight on immortal flowers.

SOJOURNER TRUTH ON WOMEN.

And when its spirit shall wing its flight

Mrs. F. D. Gage writes to the Independent graphic description of a speech made at a convention held at Ackron, Ohio, in 1850, by that remarkable

"The next day the work waxed warm. Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Universalist ministers came in to hear and discuss the resolutions brought forth. One claimed superior rights and privileges for man because of superior intellect; another because of the manhood of Christ. If God had desired the equality of woman, he would have given some token of his will through the birth, life, and death of the Saviour. Another gave us a theological view of the awful sin of our first mother. There were few women in those days that dared to 'speak in meeting,' and the august teachers of the people, with long-winded bombast, were seeming to get the were few women in those days that dared to 'speak in meeting,' and the august teachers of the people, with long-winded bombast, were seeming to get the better of us, while the boys in the galleries and sneerers among the pews were enjoying hugely the discomfiture, as they supposed, of the strong-minded. Some of the tender-skinned friends were growing indignant and on the point of losing dignity, and the atmosphere of the convention betokened a storm.

"Slowly from her seat in the corner rose Sojourner Truth, who, till now, had hardly lifted her head. Don't let her speak,' gasped a half-dozen in my ear. She moved slowly and solemnly to the front, laid her old bonnet at her feet, and turned her great, speak-

first word there was a profound hush. She spoke in deep tones which though not loud, reached every ear the huse which though not loud, reached every ear the dross and windows.

"Well, chillen, whar day's so much racket day must be som'ting out o' kilter. I tink dat, 'twixt the de nigers of de South and de women at de Norf, all atalking' fout rights, de white men will be in a fix pretty soon. But what's all this here talking' bout? Dat man ober dar say dat woman needs to be helped into carriages, and lifted over dictices, and to have de best place eberywher. Nobody eber helps me into carriages, and lifted over dictices, and to have de best place eberywher. Nobody eber helps me into carriages, and pitch liter olling thunder, she saked, 'And arn't I'a woman? Look at me Look at my arm,' and she bared he ragicallar power. It have ploughed and planted and gathered into barrs, and no man could bead me—and arn't I a woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I s woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I woman? I have borne thirteen chilen, and arn't I woman? I women thirteen chilen, and arn't I woman? I women thirteen chilen, and arn't I woman? I women thirt

eye over us, 'ought to be able to turn it back and git it right side up again, and now dey is asking to, de men better let 'em. (Long continued cheering.) 'Bleeged to ye for hearin' on me, and now old Sojourner ha'n't got nothin' more to say.'

"Amid roars of applause she turned to her corner, leaving more than one of us with streaming eyes, and hearts beating with gratitude. She had taken we have been strong with gratitude.

us up in her great, strong arms, and carried us safely over the slough of difficulty, turning the whole tide

"I have given but a faint sketch of her speech. I have never in my life seen anything like the magical influence that subdued the mobbish spirit of the day, and turned the jibes and sneers of an excited crowd into notes of respect and admiration. Hundreds rushed up to shake bands and congratulate the glorious old mother, and bid her 'God-speed' on her mission of 'testifyin' agin concernin' the wickedness of this here recented.

this here people.'
"Sojourner Truth is not dead, but old and feeble;
"Sojourner Truth is not dead, but old and feeble;

### Children.

It was a pleasant day in that particularly pleasant part of summer time, which the boys call "wacation," when Tiger and Tom walked slowly down the street together. You may think it strange that I mention Tiger first, but I assure you Tom would not have been in the least offended by the preference. Indeed, he would have assured you that Tiger was a most wonderful dog, and knew as much as any two boys, though this might be called rather extravagant.

Nearly a year ago, on Tom's birthday, Tiger arrived as a present from Tom's uncle, and as he leaped with a dignified bound from the wagon in which he made his journey, Tom looked for a moment into his great, wise eyes, and impulsively threw his arms around his shaggy neck. Tiger, on his part, was pleased with Tom's bright face, and most affectionately licked his smooth cheeks. So the league of

ately licked his smooth cheeks. So the league of friendship was complete from that hour. Tom had a pleasant, round face, and you might

Tom had a pleasant, round face, and you might live with him a week, and think him one of the noblest, most generous boys you ever knew. But some day you would probably discover that he had a most violent temper. You would be frightened to see his face crimson with rage, as he stamped his feet, shook his little sister, spoke improperly to his mother, and he are the transfer of inches of his roset fetter in and above all, sorely displeased his great Father in

Now I am going to tell you of one great trial on this account, which Tom never forgot to the end of his life. Tiger and Tom were walking down the street together, when they met Dick Casey, a school-fellow of Tom's.

"O Dick!" oried Tom "I"

highly for a long time. But at last arose one or those trifling disputes, in which little boys are so apt to indulge. Pretty soon there were angry words, then, (O, how sorry I am to say it!) Tom's wicked passions got the mastery of him, and he beat little Dick severely. Tiger, who must have been ashamed of his master, pulled hard at his coat, and whined piteously, but all in vain. At last Tom stopped, from mere exhaustice.

1?"

"I am," sobbed Dick, "and you tell a lie."

Tom's face blushed crimson, and darting upon Dick, he gave him a sudden push. Alas! he was too near the open door. Dick screamed, threw up his arms, and in a moment was gone. Tom's heart stood still, and an icy chill crept over him from head to foot. At first he could not stir; then—he never knew how he got there, but he found himself standing beside his little friend. Some men were raising him carefully from the hard sidewalk.

"Only his hands," was the answer. "The rope saved him. He caught hold of the rope, and slipped down; but his hands are dreadfully torn—be has fainted from pain."

Just then Tom's father came in, and soon under-

stood the case. The look he gave his unhappy son so full of sorrow, not unmingled with pity, was too much for Tom, and he stole out, followed by the faithful Tiger. He wandered to the woods, and threw himfor Tom, and he stole out, followed by the faithful Tiger. He wandered to the woods, and threw himself upon the ground. One hour ago he was a happy boy, and now what a terrible change! What had made the difference? Nothing, but the indulgence of this wicked, violent temper. His mother had often warned him of the fearful consequences. She had told him that little boys who would not learn to govern themselves, grew up to be very wicked men, and often became murderers in some moment of passion. And now, Tom shuddered to think, he was almost a murderer! Nothing but God's great mercy in putting that rope in Dick's way, had saved him from carrying that load of sorrow and guit all the rest of his life. But poor Dick, he might die yet—how pale he looked—how strange! Tom fell upon his knees, and prayed God to "spare Dick's life, and from that time forth, with God's help, he promised that he would strive to conquer this wicked passion.

Then, as he could no longer bear his terrible susponse, he started for widow Casey's cottage. As he appeared at the humble door, Mrs. Casey angrily ordered him away, saying: "You have made a poor woman trouble enough for one day." But Dick's feeble voice entreated. "O mother, let him come in, I was just as bad as he."

Tom gave a cry of joy at hearing those welcome tones, and sprang hastily in. There sat poor Dick with his hands bound up, looking very pale, but Tom thanked God that he was alive.

"I should like to know how I am to live now," sighed Mrs. Casey. "Who will weed the garden, and carry my vegetables to market? I am afraid we shall suffer for bread before the summer is over," and she put her apron to her eyes.

"Mrs. Casey," cried Tom eagerly, "I will do everything that Dick afraid." I'm was the Dick afraid.

lew out of hearing of Tiger's eager scratching on the barn door.

I am making my story too long, and can only tell you in few words that Tom's sacrifice was accepted. A friend took little Dick to the city free of expense, and Tom's money paid for the necessary operation. The poor crooked fingers were very much improved, and were soon almost as good as ever. And the whole village loved Tom for his brave, self-sacrificing spirit, and the noble atonement he had made for his moment of passion.

and the noble atonement he had made for his moment of passion.

A few days after Dick's return came Tom's birthday, but he did not feel in his usual spirits. In spite of his great delight in Dick's recovery, he had so mourned over the matter, and had taken Tiger's loss so much to heart; that he had grown quite pale and thin. So, as he was permitted to spend the day as he pleased, he took his book, and went to his favorite haunt in the woods.

pleased, he took his book, and went to his favorite haunt in the woods.

"How different from my last birthday," thought Tom. "Then Tiger had just come, and I was so happy, though I didn't like him half as well as I do now." Tom sighed heavily; then added more cheerfully, "Well, I hope some things are better than they were last year. I hope I have begun to conquer myself, and with God's help I shall never give up trying while I live. Now if I could only earn money enough to buy back dear old Tiger.

But while Tom was thinking, and gazing up into the blue sky through the delicate green leaves, he heard a hasty, familiar trot,—there was a crashing among the bushes, and with a quick bark of joy Tiger himself, the brave old dog, sprang into Tom's arms.

"Tiger, old fellow," cried Tom, trying to look fierce, though he could scarcely keep down the tears, "how came you to run away, sir?"

Tiger responded by picking up a letter he had dropped in his first joy, and laying it in Tom's hand.

Tom opened it, and read in Major White's trembling hand:

"MY DEAR CHILD:—Tiger is pining, and I must give him change of air. I wish him to have a good master, and knowing that the best ones are those who have learned to govern themselves, I send him to you. Will you take care of him, and greatly oblige
Your old friend,

MAJOR WHITE."

And then Tom read through a mist of tears-"P. S. I know the whole story. Dear little frier be not weary in well-doing." M. L. P. -Congregationalist.

### Auscellang.

his life. Tiger and Tom were walking down the street together, when they met Dick Casey, a school-fellow of Tom's.

"O Dick!" cried Tom, "I'm going to father's grain store a little while. Let's go up in the loft and play."

Dick had just finished his work in his mother's garden, and was all ready for a little amusement. So the two went up together, and enjoyed themselves highly for a long time. But at last arose one of those trifling disputes, in which little boys are so apt to induge. Pretty soon there were angry words, then,

South, but with the politicians that are riding them to their ruin.

The question is often asked, why, if such be the state of the case, do not the masses in the South rise up, and, after deposing the rulers, return to their allegiance? It is easily answered. They lack arms, munitions of war, and organization, all of which are in the despotic control of Mr. Jefferson Davis and his confederates. After having been abandoned to their fate in portions of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and Texas, by our Government, it is not to be expected that the people of any portion of the seceded States will now declare themselves for the Union until they see clearly that they will receive permanent protection. nent protection.

It is not at all strange that Mr. Jefferson Davis

still, and an icy chill crept over him from head to foot. At first he could not stir; then—he never knew how he got there, but he found himself standing beside his little friend. Some men were raising him carefully from the hard sidewalk.

"Is he dead?" almost screamed Tom.

"No," replied one, "we hope not. How did he fall out?"

"He didn't fall," groaned Tom, who never could be so mean as to tell a lie, "I pushed him out."

"You pushed him, you wicked boy," cried a rough voice. "Do you know you ought to be sent to jail, and if he dies, may be you'll be hung."

Tom grew as white as Dick, whom he had followed into the store, and he heard all that passed as if in a dream.

"Is he badly hurt?" cried some one. Thus far, what have the leaders of the South gained by the war they inaugurated save a stay of execution? They know that their doom is fixed, and they are only fighting for delay. If such is not the case, why are so many of the knowing ones among them occupied in converting, at a ruinous sacrifice, their assets into gold or sterling exchange? Where has General Sterling Price sent his personal effects, and why? Where have Floyd, Slidell, and a host of the contractors of the so called Confederate with the sent and the second services of the second services. why? Where have Floyd, Slidell, and a host of the contractors of the so called Confederacy, put their available means? Why are millions worth of exchange and gold, not to speak of Government cotton, quietly escaping out of the limits of "Secessia" by the only safe route left open by the neglect of President Lincoln's Administration—by way of Matamoran?

who, like Slidell, have ridden the South for year, past, and yet ride it, have a prudent consideration for the future. Though, like rats, they may instinct ively desert their sinking ship, they have their hoard for future use in places of safety abroad.—National Intelligencer.

1861. The following extracts will show how clearly

dered him away, saying: "You have made a poor woman trouble enough for one day." But Dick's feeble voice entreated. "O mother, let him come in, I was just as bad as he."

Tom gave a cry of joy at hearing those welcome tones, and sprang hastily in. There sat poor Dick with his hands bound up, looking very pale, but Tom thanked God that he was alive.

"I thould like to know how I am to live now," sighed Mrs. Casey. "Who will weed the garden, and carry my vegetables to market? I am afraid we shall suffer for bread before the summer is over," and she put her apron to her eyes.

"Mrs. Casey," cried Tom eagerly, "I will do everything that Dick did. I will sell the potatoes and beans, and will drive Mr. Brown's cows to pasture."

Mrs. Casey shook her head incredulously, but Tom bravely kept his word. For the next few weeks Tom was at his post bright and early, and the garden was never kept in better order. And every morning Tiger and Tom stood faithfully in the market-place with their baskets, and never gave up, no matter how warm the day, till the last vegetable was sold, and the money placed faithfully in Mrs. Casey's hand.

Tom's father often passed through the market, and gave his little son an encouraging smile, but he did not offer to help him out of his difficulty, for he knew if Tom struggled on alone, it would be a lesson he would never forget. Already he was becoming so, gentle and patient, that every one noticed the change, and his mother rejoiced over the sweet fruits of his repetations and self-sacrifice.

### Biographical.

The only tie that seemed to bind her to life was a desire of usefulness.

In religious matters she was always deeply conscious of unworthiness in the sight of God. Few weighed more carefully the spiritual significance of Christian duty. She leads of the content of the content

Bro. George Knapp departed this life in South Scituate, April 17, aged 32 years and 4 months.

For the last six years he had been suffering more or less by that disease which at length terminated his life—consumption. He was about to the day of his death. He spoke of and waited for his decease with Christian composure, patiently endured his sufferings, and quietly fell asleep in Jesus. He left a widow, with a large circle of surviving friends, and the church of his early choice, to mourn his absence. But if faithful to the grace given, they hope to meet him again in the kingdom of God.

"One symy of the living God " One army of the living God,

To his command we bow; Part of his host have crossed the flood, And part are crossing now."

NANCIE P. CHURCH, daughter of John and Mary Church, died in Phillips, April 5, aged 28 years, 2 months and 12 days.

In early life she often expressed her love for religion. and 12 days.

In early life she often expressed her love for religion.
In May 11, 1853 she found peace by believing in her Saviour. She was baptized by Rev. S. W. Pierce, Oct. 3, 1858, and received in full fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dec. 14, 1859. As she said, "I gave myself more fully to the Lord, and exclaimed, I am the Lord's." These particulars were found written by herself upon the fly-leaves of her Bible, with a number of favorite texts of Scripture, the following one of which she selected for her funeral occasion: "Trust ye in the Lord, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." She was a subject of feeble health for some years, yet her life was one of prayer and devotion. She was found, as says a sister, in her place of retirement for prayer regularly. Having lately recovered from an attack of diphtheria, she was on a visit to her friends in Phillips Village, and in the evening prayer meeting gave testimony of the excellence of religion, exhorting her associates, and prayed for them for the last time publicly. A few days after she was prostrated by bleeding from the lungs, from which she did not recover. After seven months of severe suffering, yet with perfect resignation, she passed to that better land, leaving parents, brothers and sisters and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

Phillips, Me., 1863.

LOWENDE A CONTRON died in Melcose April A cond

Early in life she became the subject of converting grace, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. She immediately became a faithful attendant on all the means of grace, and by her blameless Christian deportment she won the affection and confidence of the church. In her last sickness her sufferings were great, but she was divinely sustained. As she drew near the close of life the grace of God enabled her to triumph. In this hour she felt some shrinking at the thought of leaving her two daughters motherless; but in the strength of grace she resigned all to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and with holy triumph passed to dwell with the redeemed above. May the grace of God cheer the hearts of his people in this affliction, and enable those who yet remain to be more devoted to the work of winning souls to Christ.

Waterdown April of Management of the coupler, is eapable of as great vo me of power as the Church Instrument, when used men of power as the Church Instrument, when used mine of power as the Church Instrument, when used mine of power as the Church Instrument, when used mine of power as the Church Instrument, when used mine of power as the Church Instrument, when used without the Pedals.

Also, every variety of MELODEONS for Parlor use.

Also, every varie

Allen, son of Bro. Henry Allen, of that town, died, nearly 29 years of age.

By an accident in early childhood his right arm was rendered almost useless, but he manifested a degree of fortitude above many in his efforts to secure a livelihood by his own labors. When about 21 he went to Boston, and worked in the rigging business, by which he earned his living while sufficient health continued. After several years he married and settled in the city, but his chosen companion was spared to him not quite a year. He was himself prostrated by a fever, after which he gradually declined, and was unable to labor for the three last years before his death, yet he bore all with much fortitude. About six years ago he became connected with the Sons of Temperance and the Trimount Temple of Honor, and ever remained a consistent member of those temperance of Temperance and the Trimount Temple of Honor, and ever remained a consistent member of those temperance societies. Though moral and upright, he did not profess religion until a short time before his death. On the evening of Jan. 15, he first felt the consolations of religion fully to sustain him, as he thus made a full surrender to God. A short time before his death he requested his sisters to sing that tune named "Over the River," and while they were singing he gave shouts of joy in that his eternal rest was so near at hand. The same day that he died he spoke of having perfect confidence in God; such a confidence was a true Christian and saving faith.

F. P. CALDWELL.

ABIRAM AMADON died in Broad Brook, Conn., April 14, aged 72 years. The deceased gave his heart to the Saviour the past winter, while dwelling with his son, Bro. Sanford Amadon; and has, as we believe, been transported to a clime where

Sanford Amadon; and has, as we believe, been and ed to a clime where

"No chilling winds or poisonous breath
Can reach that healthful shore;
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death,
Are felt and feared no more."

MARY ELIZABETH KNAPP.—In Wilton, Nov. 20, of typhoid fever, Mary Elizabeth Knapp, daughter of the late Col. Joseph H. Hoyt, aged 27 years.

While we mourn, angels rejoice! Another pure spirit has joined the sainted in heaven! The deceased was a woman of rare excellence, a bright and shining light of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Unaffected and modest, social and cheerful, affectionate and sympathetic, and possessed of a fine, well cultivated musical talent, herpresence at home, in the sick room, in the social circle and in the house of worship, was almost indispensable to the happiness of others. But the good Lord had need of her, and called her home to a higher sphere of usefulness and enjoyment. Most of the time during her severe sickness of several weeks she retained her reason, endured her sufferings with Christian fortitude and patience, calmly and peacefully entered upon Jordan's dark and chilling waves, and in triumph passed over to the promised land—"the land of glory and repose." MARY ELIZABETH KNAPP .- In Wilton, Nov. 20, MR. JAMES CHADBOURNE died in Hollis, Me., April

MR. JAMES CHADBOURNE died in Hollis, Me., April 19, aged 74 years, 8 months and 14 days.

He experienced religion about thirty-five years ago, and joined a Methodist class. As a husband and father he was affectionate, and sincerely devoted to the interests of his family; as a neighbor and townsman he was kind and benevolent; as a patriot, true to his country. He endured his severe sickness with Christian tranquillity, feeling as he remarked to the writer the day before his death, that he had been on a great sea, but was making harbor. His end was so calm and peaceful, it gives to the surviving children and friends the sweet consolation that their loss is his infinite gain.

Hollis, April 25.

STEPHEN CUMMINGS died in Albany, Me., March 28,

STEPHEN CUMMINGS died in Albany, Me., March 28, aged 57 years.

Bro. C. professed religion some over thirty years since, under the labors of Rishworth J. Ayer, was baptized by Benjamin Lufkin, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he continued an acceptable member until called to his reward. We have undoubted evidence that he has gone to take his place in the church triumphant. He possessed in an eminent degree the marks of a perfect man. He was an affectionate husband, a kind father, a charitable brother, and a good citizen; he was strongly attached to the church of his first choice. He was a man of sound judgment and much intelligence. His countenance was an index of his heart, always peaceful; even in the midst of pain and sickness he was cheerful, patiently waiting for the coming of his blessed Master. He was greatly beloved by his family, who were untring in their attentions, and highly esteemed by all who know him. He suffered much in a brief sickness of six days, but endured it patiently, and could say, "i1 am happy, I sm happy." Here is the patience of the saints as they step down into the cold stream of death. May the Lord sanctify the event to the sorrow-stricken companion, children and relatives he has left behind.

Anbay Gill, wife of Bro. Charles Gill, died in Hing-

MARY I. TALBOT, widow of Joseph Talbot, died in South Dighton, April 16, in the 52d year of her age. Sister T found the Saviour in the spring of 1859, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. She has been a consistent Christian; her attachment to the cause of Christ was uniform and devout. During her illness her resignation was impressive, giving the assurance to those around that the Saviour was still precious to her. In the home circle she was a kind, affectionate and devoted mother, ever caring for the wants of those around her.

J. Q. Adams.

DOROTHY D. HEATH died of consumption, in Haver hill, Mass., March 27, aged 51 years and 10 months.
Sister Heath was a woman of deep piety. I found in her a sympathizing friend. She was resigned in affliction, happy in view of approaching death, and triumphan in her last moments. The church on earth has lost worthy member. Her place is with the church above.
Suncook, April 29.

DORA K. Lewis, wife of Rev. Joseph W. Lewis, of the New England Conference, died at Princeton, April 22, aged 39 years.

At the early age of 8 years, during a revival in this place, Sister Lewis seemed to have acquired correct views of life and learned the nature of true piety, from which time she evinced much seriousness, preferring the Bible to other books, and religious to secular reading. Although it was not thought in those days that a child could experience religion, the conduct of Sister L. elicited from many the remark, "Do you not think Dora is a Christian?" She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of 19, since which time she has lived a consistent Christian life. And although the nature of her disease would not allow a parting testimony, her life has given us unmistakable evidence that her soul is safely landed in

ficient for thee.

"Another hand is beckoning us,
Another call is given,
And glows once more with angel steps
The path which reaches heaven." CHAS. T. JOHNSON Princeton, April 27.

JOHN BUDDEN.—In the St. James Hospital, New Orleans, on February 11th, John Budden, from Portland, Me., died after a brief illness. His nurse writes that he was very prayerful and patient during a week's severe sufferings, and died happy as "a member of the army of the Lord." His affectionate disposition had strongly attached friends to him, and he had but one wish in his sickness that could not be gratified, and that was to see his beloved parents and friends at home. He has offered up his life for his country.

## Advertisements.

Forte Manufacturers of Boston, who have examined our instruments, and will give their opinion when called upon:
Chickering & Sons; Wm. P. Emerson; George Hews; Hailett & Cumston; Brown & Allen; Woodward & Brown; T. Gilbert & Co.; A. W. Ladd & Co.; Newhall & Company.
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS RENTED. Persons who wish to hire Melodeons and Harmoniums with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who desire a 'air test of the instruments bofore purchasing to obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers, to the extent at least of a year's rent.

pense of the manufacturers, to the country or world, sent direct to Orders from any part of the country or world, sent direct the manufactory in Boston, with eash or satisfactory reference, will be promptly attended to, and as faithfully execute as if the parties were present, or employed an agent to select and on as reasonable terms.

PRICE LIST.

American Organ,
Do. do. with Sub Bass,
Organ Harmonium,
Do. Melodeon with two Banks,
Double Reed Melodeon,
Six octave Melodeon,
Five octave Carved Melodeon,
One half Double Reed
Five octave, Extra finish
"
" Pimo style "
" Portable "
" Portable "
Four and a half octave Portable Melodeon,
An Illustrated Catalogue, containing elegant
and Descriptions, sent free.

SKIN DISEASES CURED RAPIDLY AND RAD ICALLY by DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. called RADWAY'S RENOVATING ABOUTERAY.

(A GUARNTEE.—One to six bottles of Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup—called RADWAY'S RENOVATING RE SOLVENT—will cure the worst cases of Skin Disease, Seo ondary Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, or Scorbutic Eruptions that can be produced. This Syrup is highly concentrated, exceedingly powerful, two teaspoonfuls being a full dose. It is entirely vegetable, and the most elegant medicinal preparation made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

ion made.)

TO THE PUBLIC.
There is a variety of Skin Diseases that have baffled the skill of the most eminent practitioners, and have resisted the medicinal treatment of the most popular remedies of modern references. medicinal treatment of the most popular science.

DR. RADWAY has discovered a Cleansing Syrup, called RADWAY'S REMOVATING RESOLVENT—that will cure every species of Skin Disease, Scrofula, Syphilitic Eruptions, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Sores of all kinds, Humors, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, &c., rapidly and effectively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience.

tively, without exposure or subjecting the patient to the least inconvenience.

ONE BOTTLE.

In all ordinary cases of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Bakers' and Barbers' Itch, one bottle will cure and impart purity and clearness to the skin and complexion.

Will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Strumerous Discharegs from the Ears, Swelling in the Groin, Falling of the Womb, Dyspepsis, Neuralgia.

THREE BOTTLES,
Will cure Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Sores in the Nose and Mouth, King's Evil, Nodes, Discharges from the Uteras, Chlorosis, Primary, Syphilis, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers of the Womb, Rickets, Softening of the Bones, Fits, Dropsical Effusions, and Discases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES.

Effusions, and Diseases induced by Exposure, &c.

FOUR TO SIX BOTTLES,

Will cure Scrofula, Syphilis, White Swelling, Sore Legs,
Syphilitie Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Diseases, Scurvy,
Bronehitis, Tubercles, Ulcers in the Throat or on the Lungs,
or Liver, and diseases caused by the excessive use of Calomel,
Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate, &c. There is no disease of the Skin, Joints, Bones or Glands, but that this remedy will cure.

It cleanses and purifies the BLOOD. Resolves all diseased deposits, and renovates the system with health and strength.
In all cases ask for RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Price per bottle One Dollar. Persons calling at Dr.
Radway & Co.'s office, 87 Maiden Lane, will be supplied with six bottles for Five Dollars. Sold also by Druggists.

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, CHURCH ORGAN BUILDER, WESTFIELD, MASS.



# Advertisements.

CHRONIC DIARRHCEA. Cokersville, Alabama, April 1, 1858.

After absorbing my own and many other physicians' skill and after settiling up my business to die, I was cured of Chron ie Diarrhees of over three years' standing, by Dr. Seth J. Ar andd's Ralsam.

J. W. Cobb, M.D. nold's Baisam.

PAWTUKET, R. I., April 28, 1859.
I, Joseph R. Shepard, do testify and say that I had the Dy entery seven months, contracted on the coast of Africa, then terminated in Chronic Diarrhoa, which continued fabut four years. I at the same time was trying the mo popular physicians and medicines of the day, and am sorry say without benefit; at last was permanently cured by usil two twenty-five cent vials of Dr. Seth Arnold's Balsam. Two twenty-nve cent viaits of Dr. Seeth Armore Spassan.

PHGENIXVILLE, CONN., April 1, 1859.

Dr. Seth Arnold. My Dear Sir:—Your Balsam has pe formed wonders in this section; and I wish you to send me further supply. It has cared Capt. Lorenzo B. Latham, long standing Diarrhea, after trying a number of physicia and different medicines, both in Europe and in this country.

S. A. WHEATON, Postmaster.

John Lesure, of Woodstock, Conn., (at the age of sixty-five years.) was cured of Chronic Diarrhoz of over five years standing. He was not able to turn himself in his bed, and his physician said that he could not live over two weeks longer, when he commenced taking the Baisam. Also, Capt. John Hammond, of Newport, R. I., was cured of Chronic Diarrhoz of five years standing.

The above are a few out of more than several thousand cases of long standing Diarrhoz cured with Arnold's Baisam in the United States.

For sale in most of the villages in the New England States, Nov 5

SPRING FARMING TOOLS. The undersigned

MACHINE.
Also, GRASS, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, &c. &c.
WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
39 & 40 South Market Street, Boston,
And Chicopee Falls, Mass.
N. B.—All orders and communications by express or mall,
will be executed with care and dispatch.

will be executed with care and dispatch. It March 25.

COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME. This article has, the past five years, established a splendid reputation, and is now acknowledged to be the most effective and profitable Fertilizer over offered to the Farmers and Gardeners of New England.

The sale is rapidly increasing from year to year.

Every Farmer should give it a trial.
Once introduced, a much larger quantity is wanted the next season, as one trial never falls to convince the purchaser and his neighbors of the practical money making and money-saving value of this manure,—vastly superior to any other in the market.

This increases and improves the the present crop wonderfully, and does not injure the land. On the contrary, it benefits and improves the soil, and the effect is evident on the following crops for one, two, and in some instances, even three years, after the first and only application.

Country merchants will do well to introduce this in their towns, and they can soon build up a large trade, as every one using it buys more the next season, and his neighbor seeing the good result, is at once satisfied that 'tis for his interest to buy the next year.

Pamphlets and Circulars containing trustworthy testimonials, and results of experiments by Farmers and Gardeners of well known intelligence and respectability, mailed to any address on application.

These Famphlets also contain full directions for using.

Sold at wholesale and retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by OLIVER AMES & SONS. successors to Nouless.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS are pronounced superior to all instruments of their class, by those best qualified to judge, and are the only ones to which have ever been swarded a GOLD MEDAL in this country.—See written testimony from the following most eminent Organists of New York, Boston, &c., in which they are pronounced "The best of their class of which we have any knowledge:" Zundel, Organist of Henry Ward Beecher's Church; Flint, of Madison Square Church; Mosenthal, of Calvary Church; Wels, of Christ Church; Magrath, of Dr. Pise's Church; Smitz, of the Immaculate Conception Church; Hagen, Editor Musical Review, of New York;—Tuckerman, of St. Paul's Church; Williex, of The Church of the Unity; Lang, of Old South Church, of Boston; —Beale, of St. Joseph's Church; Thomas, of the Church of the Unity; Lang, of Old South Church, of Boston; —Beale, of St. Joseph's Church; Thomas, of the Church of the Holy Innocepts; Marsh, of St. Peter's Church, of Albany,—Beale, of St. Joseph's Church; Thomas, of the Church of the Holy Innocepts; Marsh, of St. Peter's Church, of Albany, Webb, Root, Hastings, Wm. Mason, Satter, Wollenhaupt, Gelhaar, Klauser, Wolfsohn, &c. &c.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Best in the

World.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful.

Sold by all Druggists, &c.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR on the four sides of seach hore. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. B on the four sides of each box.
FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY STREET, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond Street.)
June 4

FAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES. GENUINE!!! Accurate, Durable and Convenient. HAY, COAL, RAILEOAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. and Gold SCALES.

Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Furniture.

Our ONLY warehouse in BOSTON is

118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.

April 29 1y FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

DIPHTHERIA AGAIN. A Gospel Minister, Wife and Child saved by the timely use of HILL'S

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. "I have used the LIVER INVIGORATOR. "I have used the LIVER INVIGORATOR prepared by Dr. Sanford, in my family, and have found it a medicine of great value for the purposes for which it is recommended. It has been used by others in my congregation, from whom it has high commendation." J. W. VAN BUREN,
Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church,
New Lotts, Long Island.

The LIVER INVIGORATOR, compounded entirely from Gums, prevents and cures Bilious Attacks, and all layer derangements; cures Sick Headache, and prevents its recurrence; cures Duspepsia, Diarrhaa, and Dysentery. A sure oure for Chronic Diarrhaa, where ulceration has not actually taken place. Cures all diseases caused by deranged Liver, such as Costiscenses and Sour Stomach; removes Blotches from the Face, and Yellowness from the Skin; purifies the Blood, and acts as a powerful Tonic in all cases—never debilitating, and perfectly safe under any circumstances.

Messrs. M. S. Burr & Co., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

Gents.—I have the pleasure to assure you that the SAnpord's Liver Invident purchased of you for use in my family, has proved equal to my highest expectations, and I have recommended it to many of my friends similarly afflicted. I feel that it is almost a specific in such complaints, and am willing that you should use my name for the good of the afflicted, fiby so doing they may be induced to try it and be relieved. Assuring you of my continued health,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Agr Sold by all Druggists and Medicine dealers, and by the Proprietor,

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

April 22 ty 208 Broadway, New York.

A GOOD WORD TO THE LADIES. NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

SHAWUS, CAPES, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS at LOW prices. Come carly, and secure the best bargaine.

Our stock consists of articles found in a riest Class Dry Goods House.

The New Styles Capes and SHAWLS are very desirable.

BLACK SILKS less than other houses. We defy competition. Dress Goods 17, 25, 374, 50 cents.

Wholesale and Retail Desicrs in

FASHIONABLE UPHOLETERY GOODS, WINDOW
SHADES, &C.,
371 Washington Street, Boston. Under the Adams House,
First Door South of the Ladies' Entrance.

GOLD BORDERED AND OTHER WINDOW SHADES,
Shade Linen,
"Patches,
"Hollands,
"Fixtures and Tring's,
Brocatele,
Damasks,
"BAPERY CHETAINS.

### Advertisements.

A YER'S SARSAPARILLA, THE WORLD'S From Emery Edes, a well knoton merchant of Oxford, Maine.
"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but
never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and
full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people
try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in
our community."

EEUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, PUSTULES, ULCERS, SORES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

From Dr. Robt. Sauvin, Houston St., N. Y.

"Dr. Aver. I seldom fail to remove E-reputions and Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of your Sarsarrantla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant E-respectas with it. No alternative we possess equals the Sarsarrantla, you have supplied to the profession as well as to the public." ERYSIPELAS-GENERAL DEBILITY-PURIFY THE BLOOD

public."

From J. E. Johnson, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

and excites the wonder of al."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Nescessile, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your Sarsararilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted." beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afficited."

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, Rose. SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SORE EYES.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the ableedstor of the Tunkhannock Democraty. Penn.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skillful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried everything else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

SYPHILIS AND MERCURIAL DISEASE.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your Sarsafarilla a more effectual remes econdary symptoms of Syphilis and for Syphilitic han any other we possess. The profession are indeou for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your Sarsafaellla an excellent remedy for Spphilis, both of the primary and secondary type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or mercurial disease, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsafaellla. refleved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him. LEUCORRHEA, WHITES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, are generally produced by internal Scrofulous Ulceration, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in all of the SARSAPARILLA, the skillful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill,

"I have found your SAESAPARILLA an excellent alterative
in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhezs, Internal Ulceration, and local deblifty, arising from the
scrotulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are a
few that do not, when its effect is properly sided by local
treatment," A lady unwilling to allow the publication of her name, "My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debili-tating Leucorrhea of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA." BHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,
HEART DISEASE, NEURALGIA,
when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by
this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best if ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & CO., Lowell, Mass. and sold by Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in medicine everywhere

eop ly FAMILY MOURNING STORE, 20 WINTER STREET.
Received to day, and for sale AT A REDUCTION IN PRICE, several cases of Black Alpaccas,

cases of
Alpaceas,
Canton Cloths,
Black Tamartines,
Black Tamartines,
Bombazines.
S. S. WILLIAMS. FAMILY MOURNING STORE, 20 WINTER SHAWLS.

We would call especial attention to our THIBET LONG
SHAWLS, from \$9 to \$16, as being very superior, and re-

markably cheap.
Thibet and Merino Shawls, Plain and Trimmed with Crape;
Bombazine Shawls and Crapes;
Grenadine Shawls;
Black and White Raw Silk Shawls;
Striped and Plaid Mouraing Shawls;
Black and White Check Long Shawls
Wide Grenadine, for Shawls 55 Our Stock of Shawls is larger and finer than ever be fore offered.

April 29 cop4t

S. S. WILLIAMS.

A. M. McPhail, JR., Plano-forte Maker,
514 Washington Street, Boston.
Special attention is invited to his
Used and recommended by Mesdames Bishor, Fabri and
Varian; also, by Mesers. Mulber, Sedgwick, Hoffman,
and other distinguished musicians.

19 May 28

Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhess, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., and M. S. BURE & Co., Boston.

1y Sept 3

ELEGANT FURNITURE. AT LOW PRICES.
The undersigned desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from over the Worcester Railroad Depot to 407 & 409 Washington Street, between the Adams House and Boyiston Street) where they have warerooms to the extent of one acre of foor room, and have now bit their own manufacture a large and select assortment of Drawing Room, Chamber, Dining Room, Library and other FURNITURE. Warranted equal to any in the market, which will be Retailed at Wholesale Prices, for each on delivery.

MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, and BEDDING of every description. The one price system strictly adhered to. Goods all marked in plain figures.

HALEY, MORSE & BOYDEN,

April 8 tf 407 & 409 Washington Street.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]
The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Ciurches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Flantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with their new Fatenfed Yoke and other approved Mountings, and courrented in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular. Address.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

March 26

The Herald and Journal is published weekly, a \$2.00 per year, inecriably in advance.
 All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopa Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be